









For "running-in" testing wheel alignment only

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Opp. Ramat Gan Stadium  
Haifa, Tel. 71230  
Opp. Car Licensing Office  
Jerusalem, Tel. 2683  
Kiryat Shalom

**The Weather**

Weather Synopsis: An upper ridge causes a rise in temperature.

City	Temp	Wind	Clouds
Jerusalem	18-24	10-15	1-3
Tel Aviv	20-26	10-15	1-3
Ramat Gan	20-26	10-15	1-3
Haifa	18-24	10-15	1-3
Beersheva	20-26	10-15	1-3
Dimona	20-26	10-15	1-3
Yotvata	20-26	10-15	1-3
Beer Sheva	20-26	10-15	1-3
Dimona	20-26	10-15	1-3
Yotvata	20-26	10-15	1-3

**ARRIVALS**

Rabbi Yehuda G. Director of the Rabbinical Department in the Ministry for Religious Affairs, from the U.S., where he headed the study tour in Israel of the Rabbinical Council of America, and acquired Torah scrolls.

Chief Rabbi, the Chief Rabbi of the Jewish Community in London, arrived in Jerusalem on Tuesday.

Mr. A. Zabarney, chairman of the board of directors of Bank Hapoalim, from Europe (by a. Molelet).

Mr. E.G. Kornfeld, of the Press and Public Relations, from a trip to Europe (by B.O.A.C.).

Mr. Bernard Shulman, former President of the Jewish National Fund of Chicago, and Mrs. Shulman.

Mr. Sidney J. Letush, President of the Jewish Community in New York, and Mrs. Letush.

Professor Sam Levine, Honorary President of the Jewish National Fund, Detroit, and Mrs. Levine.

Mr. Myer Silverstein, Director-General of the Interior Ministry, from New York, where he headed the Israel delegation at the U.N. Conference on Stateless Persons (by E. Al).

**DEPARTURES**

Dr. Abraham Rader, M.K. for Brussels, to participate in the Annual Conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union and in the U.N. Council (by E. Al).

Mr. H.E. Huff, General Transport, and Mrs. Huff, to take up a special temporary assignment on behalf of USOM for a period of three months with the Turkish Government (by a. Marmara).

**BRILLIANT RUBINSTEIN CONCERT IN CAPITAL**

A brilliant concert by pianist Artur Rubinstein was enthusiastically received by a full auditorium at the Binyan Ha'om in Jerusalem last night. Mr. Rubinstein played with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Georg Singer.

At the beginning of the evening the orchestra struck up Hatikva and the audience rose as President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi entered the auditorium and proceeded to their seats.

Mr. Rubinstein played Mozart's Concerto in G Major, Chopin's First Concerto in E Minor, and Brahms' Second Concerto in B-flat Major as the scheduled part of his programme. The tremendous ovation brought forth three encores: a waltz and a polka by Chopin, and a composition by Villa-Lobos.

**Russia Shrugs Off B'nai B'rith Plea to Help Jewish Education**

NEW YORK (INA). — Two proposals advanced by a B'nai B'rith delegation in Moscow with regard to Jewish religion and education were brushed aside by the officials, each of them giving the same answer that these proposals would have to come from individual synagogues in the Soviet Union.

The delegation, headed by Mr. Label Katz, President of B'nai B'rith, conferred separately with Alexander N. Kuznetsov, First Deputy Minister of Culture, and V. Riasanov, Deputy Chairman of the Council for the Affairs of Religious Cults. The members of the delegation proposed separately to the two high officials:

1. That Soviet Jewry be represented at a forthcoming international conference of Jewish education as well as other world-wide non-political conferences dealing with Jewish cultural and religious affairs.
2. That "as an act of friendship between Jewish communities," the B'nai B'rith should send to synagogues in the Soviet Union a gift of religious articles including Ethical, prayer books, and prayer shawls which are in short supply in the U.S.S.R.

Mr. Katz, who returned yesterday from Moscow, said that "each official gave the same answer to the first request — that the request for

**B-G LETTER THANKS VOTERS, PRAISES MILITARY LEADERS**

The following statement was issued yesterday by the President's office:

After the President had on Wednesday evening entrusted Mr. David Ben-Gurion with the task of forming a new Cabinet and requested him to give his reply at an early date, a reply was received from Mr. Ben-Gurion on Thursday, informing the President that under the existing conditions he was not prepared, to his regret, to undertake the formation of a Cabinet.

The following is the full text of Mr. Ben-Gurion's letter to the President:

Mr. President,

I must express to you my appreciation of the confidence you have shown in me by proposing that I should form a new Cabinet in the Fifth Knesset. I also owe a deep debt of gratitude to my colleagues who have recommended that you should entrust me with this responsibility and that I should head the Government to be formed by me.

I am no less grateful to the hundreds of thousands of Israeli citizens, including tens of thousands of Arabs and Druse, who have again expressed their trust in my colleagues and myself, and have once more made our party the largest and the foremost party in the Knesset, as in all the previous elections. This is not only a great privilege, but also a heavy responsibility.

I believe I am entitled to say, in all sincerity, that I have fulfilled the task imposed upon me as Prime Minister, since the establishment of the Provisional Government, and after all the elections to the Knesset, faithfully and to the best of my ability, in the desire to mobilize the maximum forces of the people to bear the burden of the State, and to work with all branches of the Cabinet in mutual trust and on the basis of collective responsibility, as is required by the Basic Law. To my regret, I am not prepared, under existing circumstances, to accept the task of forming the Cabinet. This is dictated by my profound concern for the security and the honour of Israel.

With profound esteem,  
**DAVID BEN-GURION**

democratic countries of the world.

If my work in this field has been successful, thanks are due first and foremost to the talented and devoted command, to R.A. Yassov, David Yagor, Mordechai Maklef, Moshe Dayan, Haim Laskov and Zvi Tsur, to the Deputy Minister of Defence, Shimon Peres, and to the skilful and devoted corps commanders in the air, the armour, the infantry, the paratroops, the navy and the military services and all their loyal aides in all ranks, and to all the soldiers in the compulsory, regular and reserve services, as well as the minority units. Special credit is due to the directors of the Ministry of Defence and their talented assistants for their devoted and highly capable management of the ramified arm and economy and their diligence in equipping our army as far as possible with the finest weapons, to the military research staff, who have under their scientific work with great skill, and to the workers of our military and air industry, who deserve to be a model to all Israeli workers in their diligence, devotion and hard work.

The whole of our people is entitled to be proud of the Israel Defence Forces, and of the staff of all branches of the Ministry of Defence, in all their military and civil operations. They have written one of the most brilliant chapters in the annals of the State and of our independence.

And I take my leave of them in profound esteem and affection, for to my great regret, I am not prepared, under existing circumstances, to accept the task of forming the Cabinet. This is dictated by my profound concern for the security and the honour of Israel.

**Difficult Mission**

The most difficult and responsible mission imposed upon me was that decided on by the Provisional Government in the ordinance issued on 17 Iyar 5708 (May 26, 1948) on the establishment of the Israel Defence Forces. I have been responsible throughout the existence of the State, as Minister of Defence, for the establishment, training, equipment, and operation of the Israel Defence Forces within the framework of our democratic regime. This was perhaps the most vital, responsible and momentous mission imposed upon me since the establishment of the State. An Army was established which has given our people two glorious victories, virtually unparalleled in our history since we became a nation. The Israel Defence Forces have become our country's fortress of security; they have moulded a fighting, pioneering youth, which has built the homeland; they have been a melting-pot for the diverse peoples of the State, a powerful lever for the enhancement of the individual in Israel, a loyal executive arm of the sovereign nation, no less than the veteran and well-organized armies in the most

**Deputy C-o-S: Modernization Depends on Equipment, Training**

By SHAY SHAPIRO, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Israel's military training programme in the coming years will concentrate on making the Defence Forces an army as equipped and trained as the best in the world, Deputy Chief of Staff Aluf Yitzhak Rabin told military correspondents this week.

He added that Israel could not hope to be "completely modern" militarily, but to make the most of what is possible.

Aluf Rabin went on to say that Abdul Nasser is now concentrating on the industrialization of Egypt, rather than on the modernization of his military establishment specifically, because he realizes that a modern army needs a large cadre of men who know how to handle machines.

Aluf Rabin stressed that "there can be no doubt" that Nasser means what he says when he declares that the aim of the U.A.R. is to destroy Israel. "As of now we are able to contain all the Arab armies," Aluf Rabin said, adding: "But in the arms contest, one must never rest on one's laurels or one loses the contest."

The Israel Defence Forces will concentrate on streamlining its air, armour and anti-tank power, with the infantry concentrating on anti-armour tactics. The mobility of the army and artillery power will also be enhanced.

Aluf-Mishne Zvi Zamir, head of the Training Command, told the correspondents that the reserves are being trained in the framework of the operational command units rather than at training depots, thus allowing commanding officers to establish greater and more effective rapport with their men.

**Two Bible Champs in J'lem By Public Demand**

Following protests at the announcement of results of the Jerusalem Region Bible Quiz on Wednesday night, the judges early yesterday morning declared Rabbi Yihye Alshekh to be joint Regional Champion together with poet Yitzhak Shalev, who was declared sole winner the night before.

The judges yesterday decided that they had erred in awarding the prize to Rabbi Alshekh's answer to the final question of the quiz, thus depriving him of two points which would have tied him with Shalev's total of 37. The judges explained that their error had been due to the noisy excitement of the audience which had prevented them from hearing the answer correctly. The judges decided to reconsider after the audience at Jerusalem's Edison Cinema had given a storm of protest when they declared Mr. Shalev as the winner.

Mr. Shalev, 42, and Rabbi Alshekh, 45, had tied with 36 points when the regular quiz ended, and were competing in a run-off when the incident occurred.

The Jerusalem runners-up were Messrs. Yassov Shimon, Shimon Winkler, and Nehemiah Hawaja.

The winners and runners-up in the other regions were: Tel Aviv: Yassov Zak, Yeshahu Avi-Ohel, Yisrael Goldenberg, and Yehonatan Shimon; Haifa: Mordechai Schwartz, Moshe Yitzhaki, and Gedaliah Stein; Rehovot: Yassov Homri, Rahel Graciano (the first woman to qualify for the National Finals since the Bible Quiz was started in 1959); and Michael Padua.

**Work to Resume On J'lem Archaeology School**

Construction of the Jerusalem School of Archaeology of the Hebrew Union College will be resumed shortly after Roosh Hashana, the director of the school, Dr. Nelson Glueck, told The Jerusalem Post yesterday.

Work on the building was halted 14 years ago because of a dispute with the original contractor, Dr. Glueck's son, Dr. Glueck, said that the school would be a "friendly settlement" with the contractor, he awarded the task of completing the building to the firm of Ferman and Son. Dr. Glueck was hesitant to make a prediction, but he expressed the hope that the school, which has been in the air for nearly three-quarters of a century, would be finished within a year.

The school is designed for scholars from the U.S. and Canada. Only post-doctoral students will be accepted. Dr. Glueck said that the school will also fill an important present gap by providing a headquarters for archaeological expeditions from various universities, museums, and theological seminaries in the U.S. and Canada who are discouraged from digging in Israel because of lack of proper facilities for their work.

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Please apply with curriculum vitae, stating past experience, to "Bergman" P.O.B. 518, Tel Aviv.

**Aguda Appeals Election Results**

POST Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Agudat Yisrael yesterday asked the Knesset President at its meeting here to take action on its demand for the annulment of the vote of three polling stations in Jerusalem in last month's elections. One of the stations was in Beit Safafa, where the station is alleged to have been closed before the legal time.

As there was no precedent for the request, presented by Rabbi Shlomo Lorincz, the President thought the Knesset Rules Committee should be approached. As the committee has no chairman as yet, it was decided that, if six Knesset Members ask for the Committee to be convened, the Speaker will do so.

It is understood that Agudat Yisrael will not press for an extraordinary Knesset session now, because of the High Holidays.

In Tel Aviv the Liberal Party yesterday reacted to the rumors that Agudat Yisrael intended asking for the cancellation of the results in two polling stations in order to gain a seat which had been allotted to the Liberals by lodging three appeals against the election returns in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Tiberias.

The appellants, whose identity the party spokesman did not reveal, said there were irregularities in certain polling stations in these three towns.

**Herut Asks Debate On Stand on Refugees**

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Herut Party yesterday asked the Knesset Speaker to convene the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee at the earliest possible date to discuss Israel's stand on the Arab refugees, because of the forthcoming U.N. Assembly.

The Liberal Knesset faction also decided yesterday to urge the convening of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee "to discuss current questions."

**Mapai's Arab MKs Won't Too Party Line on Lands Bill**

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The four Arab Knesset Members of the two Mapai-affiliated Arab parties will not vote for the Bill on the Consolidation of Agricultural Lands if it is brought up again in the new Knesset, Mr. Ahmed Dahar, the Arab Knesset whip, told The Jerusalem Post yesterday.

The Mapai-affiliated Arab parties voted for the bill when it passed its first reading in the last Knesset last November. The bill died when the last Knesset expired, but it is expected to be reintroduced as amended by the Minister of Agriculture. The amendment, under which lands of the Arab villages would be of equal quality to the land expropriated and wherever possible in the same village, has been rejected by the Arab members.

The two other main issues confronting the Arab MKs are those of the Moslem waqf property and of income tax.

He declared that waqf property must not be considered abandoned property but must be returned to the Moslem community. It has

**Sharett Opposes Demand For Mapai Majority in Cabinet**

KFAR SABA. — For the first time since the beginning of the "Lavon affair," all the factions of "Young Mapai" met together at the Party's Beit Berl Institute on Wednesday night to evaluate the significance of the election results for the party.

Whatever their differences, most participants agreed on the need for the party to take stock of itself.

The highlight of the evening, according to a report in yesterday's "Yedioth Aharanot," was a speech by Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., who said that the party faced a crisis of non-confidence. The public did not like Mapai, although the party was still esteemed. "If the reasons for this state of affairs were not diagnosed while there was still time, there would be no alternative but to hold a post-mortem," he said.

Mr. Sharett implied that Mapai should not seek to be a majority in the new Knesset. The move, he said, was a demand by Mapai, and no other demands should be raised which might block the formation of a new government.

And Mr. Sharett thought the party should stop talking about constituency elections. Not that he did not favour them; but it had been proved

**Shake-up Seen In Histadrut Arab Dept.**

Almost all the Histadrut personnel working in the Arab sector — most of them Mapai members — are expected to be replaced in view of the gains chalked up by the Communists in the elections. The Mapai-affiliated Arab parties lost one mandate and the Communists gained two, chiefly by Arab votes.

The changes are likely to include the replacement of Mr. Eliahu Agasi as Director of the Histadrut Arab Department. The Jerusalem Post learns Mr. Agasi was appointed to his post only last May, succeeding Mr. Nahum Zabludovskiy as appointee of the former Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. Pinhas Lavon.

It is believed that Mr. Yassov Cohen, of the Histadrut Executive, will replace Mr. Agasi.

**Mounting Prices Presage Holidays**

Jerusalem Post Staff

Not daunted by the traditionally sky-high holiday prices, Israelis yesterday thronged to the country's food shops and markets to fill their Sabbath and Rosh Hashana baskets.

It was, of course, a seller's market, with shopkeepers and vendors just standing amply by to weigh commodities and collect the price.

In Jerusalem prices were up, but yesterday evening they began to decline for fruit and vegetables in the Mahane Yehuda market, where most trading is done. The abundance of supplies — though shopping was brisk.

Poultry (cleaned and packed) was selling for the high price of IL2.50 to IL4 a kilo, whereas meat ranged from IL1.50 to IL2.50 — about 50 agorot more than a week ago.

**Demand Use of Artificial Stone on J'lem Buildings**

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A demand by Jerusalem building contractors to be allowed to face buildings with artificial, instead of natural, stone was discussed yesterday at a meeting between the District Representative, the City Engineer, representatives of the contractors, the Even Vesid quarries, the Shimon cement plant, the general secretary of the Labour Council, and the director of the local labour exchange.

The builders wanted to use artificial stone on three sides of buildings — the rear and two sides — because the supply of natural stone was far short of the demand. Under the Jerusalem town planning regulations, buildings in the centre of Jerusalem and its old quarters must be faced with natural stone. The Government is free not to observe this rule, and has in fact put up houses with artificial stone and even concrete facings.

The District Representative, Mr. S. B. Yeshaya, told The Jerusalem Post after the meeting that the shortage of

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our best wishes and congratulations on the occasion of being awarded

**The Rokach Prize**

Many more years of successful work in Israel.

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Dan Hotel \* Acadia Grand Hotel  
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**Horowitz on Official Visit to Belgrade**

The Governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr. David Horowitz, has accepted a formal invitation from the Governor of the State Bank of Yugoslavia for an official six-day visit to Belgrade.

He will arrive in the Yugoslav capital on September 21, after the conclusion of the Annual Conference of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, in Vienna.

**Slight Decline On New York Exchange**

NEW YORK (AP). — After moving on high ground most of the day, the stock market declined in the final hour Thursday. Trading was active. The market was slightly higher at the opening following Wednesday's brisk rally to a new all-time high. It rose substantially in the first hour and then fell well ahead until the sell-off near closing.

Most losses ranged from a few cents to around \$1 a share.

Standard and Poor's 500 stock index fell 11 cents to 363.35. It had set an all-time high of 368.44 dollars Wednesday.

The Dow-Jones 30 industrial rose against the trend, adding 32 for another historic high of 726.53.

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**Molelet, Latest Zim Liner, Arrives on Maiden Voyage**

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Small cabins but superb decks and lounge areas, the Zim liner Molelet, the new one-class passenger liner, which arrived here on its maiden voyage yesterday morning, was greeted with the traditional jets of water from the port's fire-boat and the blaring strains of all other ships.

The ship, the first Zim vessel to be built in France, brought 322 tourists, returning residents and immigrants, of whom the run of the ship's facilities, with its class restrictions, a novelty on the Mediterranean run.

The ship has a speed of 17 knots, and has stabilizers which make her so steady that Zim has already decided to install the same model on the Hertz and the Jerusalem, to replace their German-made stabilizers. Fully air-conditioned, her fares are moderate, from \$85 to \$140 to Marseilles. She is manned by a crew of 181, under Capt. Ben Barovitz, who was the master of the S.S. Zion.

**No. 453433 WINS IN PAYIS**

TEL AVIV. — Number 453433 won the IL20,000 prize in yesterday's Mifal Hapais draw here. Number 448333 won IL20,000.

Numbers ending in 5 and 0 won IL5 each, while the following numbers won IL40 each: 453433, 453434, 453435, 453436, 453437, 453438, 453439, 453440, 453441, 453442, 453443, 453444, 453445, 453446, 453447, 453448, 453449, 453450, 453451, 453452, 453453, 453454, 453455, 453456, 453457, 453458, 453459, 453460, 453461, 453462, 453463, 453464, 453465, 453466, 453467, 453468, 453469, 453470, 453471, 453472, 453473, 453474, 453475, 453476, 453477, 453478, 453479, 453480, 453481, 453482, 453483, 453484, 453485, 453486, 453487, 453488, 453489, 453490, 453491, 453492, 453493, 453494, 453495, 453496, 453497, 453498, 453499, 453500.

The following numbers won IL1,000: 123456, 123457, 123458, 123459, 123460, 123461, 123462, 123463, 123464, 123465, 123466, 123467, 123468, 123469, 123470, 123471, 123472, 123473, 123474, 123475, 123476, 123477, 123478, 123479, 123480, 123481, 123482, 123483, 123484, 123485, 123486, 123487, 123488, 123489, 123490, 123491, 123492, 123493, 123494, 123495, 123496, 123497, 123498, 123499, 123500.

The following numbers won IL500: 123456, 123457, 123458, 123459, 123460, 123461, 123462, 123463, 123464, 123465, 123466, 123467, 123468, 123469, 123470, 123471, 123472, 123473, 123474, 123475, 123476, 123477, 123478, 123479, 123480, 123481, 123482, 123483, 123484, 123485, 123486, 123487, 123488, 123489, 123490, 123491, 123492, 123493, 123494, 123495, 123496, 123497, 123498, 123499, 123500.

**Notice to the Public**

**MINISTRY OF POSTS**  
(Post, Telegraph, Telephone and Radio)

**TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TELEPHONE BOOKS**

Tenders are invited for the supply of telephone books. Tender forms, specifications and drawings can be obtained from the Director of Engineering Services, P.O. Jerusalem, or from the Director of Acquisition Division, Ministry of Posts, Tel Aviv. All tenders must be accompanied by a letter of guarantee or a cheque of a well-known bank amounting to 10% of the amount of the quotation. The letter will serve as a guarantee of good faith.

Tenders must indicate the dates of delivery in their quotation.

The successful tenderer will have to sign a contract and the relative stamp duty will be paid by him. The tenderer is to be delivered to the P.O. Stamp without additional payment.

The tender must be submitted not later than September 26, 1961, at 12 noon. The Director of Engineering Services, in double envelope. The inner envelope is to be superscribed "Confidential" — Tender for the supply of telephone books. The outer envelope should bear sender's name and address.

Tenders not submitted in the above manner will not be considered.

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Director-General, Ministry of Posts.

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TEL AVIV - JERUSALEM - HAIFA - BAHMANIA - TIBERIAS

**News for Men**

The Barbershop located in the Sheraton-Tel Aviv Hotel is now open

- ★ Continental Styling
- ★ Men's manicuring
- ★ No Waiting

Under the supervision of Master Barber Jose Giamoco.

The public is requested to buy their tickets early for the drawing to be held on Thursday, September 14, 1961, as there will be less sales days during this week.

**מפעל הפיס**



## VISITORS' GALLERY: A Great All-Round Biologist

## THE MONUMENTAL HALDANE

By SHALOM COHEN

THIS name of J.R.S. Haldane, the scientist with awe, and it was with some trepidation that we went to interview the world-famous biologist during the recent international genetics conference in Jerusalem, of which he was President.

Prof. Haldane, F.R.S. holder of countless international honours, Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Science, and past Chairman of the editorial board of the "Daily Worker" (1940-49), turned out to be a young firebrand of 60, with a gruff but impish sense of humour, and a born debater (of himself included). Belying his political convictions, he looks like a retired Anglo-Indian colonel.

Perhaps it was because he came here from India that he this year became an Indian citizen, he told us. (He appeared at the opening of the conference dressed in a cream-coloured Indian tunic.)

Since he said at the outset "ask anything you like," we questioned him about the Indian Government's cool attitude to Israel.

Most unsatisfactory, this policy," he frowned. "India can learn a great deal from Israel in several different fields. For example, 'How to keep cows which give a high yield in a hot climate; very valuable for India. I will be able to point this out when I get back.'"

Prof. Haldane then added, more to himself than to us, that he was not politically very active these days. How would he define himself politically today? The man whose break with the British Communist Party, at the close of the 'forties made headline news, replied: "I would call myself a Marxist." But, he quickly added, "this doesn't mean that I think everything a Soviet government does is right until another Soviet government says it's wrong."

Why He Left C.P. We asked Prof. Haldane what he thought of the reported "rehabilitation" of the Soviet biologist Lysenko. He was never in dispute at all, he retorted. "He's a good biologist... but he wants to dictate to too many other biologists."

Prof. Haldane said he was not going to dominate the party pretty soon because of technical superiority. He was never in dispute at all, he retorted. "He's a good biologist... but he wants to dictate to too many other biologists."

Before putting these political questions, we asked Prof. Haldane why he chose to live in India. India, he said, may not be well governed, but it has not an oppressive government. There is great deal of freedom. At this point, he suddenly said "I would have spent my time here (in Israel) if I had known about the conference earlier." Returning to the subject of India, he quoted a passage from the Book of Samuel, championing a republic against a monarchy (he used the Hebrew word for judges, *shofetim*). "A great passage," we said. "A great passage," we said. "A great passage," we said.

Altogether, he has lived in India for six years, including the 18 months he was stationed there with the British Army in the First World War. He lifted his trousers leg to show a war scar.

Except for three weeks in Egypt on his way back from India with the British Army and transit stops en route to India, this was his first visit to the Middle East.

Prof. Haldane said "I am authorized to say that I and my wife are here as representatives of the Indian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research." His wife, Helen Haldane, is a scientist who has published work under the name of Helen Spurway.



Left to right: Prof. Saul Adler, Prof. J.R.S. Haldane and Dr. K.R. Dronovskiy (of India) at the Genetics Conference in Jerusalem this week.

The Marxist professor (educated at Eton and Oxford) is well versed in the Bible. At the opening of the conference, he rolled off quotation after quotation, to the astonishment of the audience. David was the most important poet who ever lived. He noted the amazing extent the Psalmist "or psalmists" had compared people with plants, and gave examples.

Standing up to Goliath Taken on a tour, he passed the brook where David is said to have found the stone with which he killed Goliath, and later, in his opening address to the conference, said: "I have one request to make — to have a stone from that brook which he used to stand up to Goliath."

He told the gathered geneticists he could not understand why they chose him to preside. "I'm an ancient monument," he said. "I can become an idol and stones must be thrown at them."

Prof. Haldane now lives in a house outside Calcutta. On his return, he hopes to have a "small" laboratory, till now he had mainly been occupied in theoretical work. He has recently been working on coconuts and rice, and has found that cultivating two varieties of rice together produces a higher yield.

What was his dominant impression of Israel? "I suppose the remarkable success of agriculture and forestry, and the obvious devotion of the people. How seriously everyone takes it." He was impressed at the fact that anything grows in the Negev, and by the cattle at Lake Kinneret. Yes, he had been to a number of kibbutzim. In most, he saw only the buildings but not "plants and animals." We observed that he seemed to overlook home-sown, and he said: "Of course I saw people. Nobody in Israel is as grossly underfed as in India. The difference is between a cow which is just alive and one which yields 1,000 litres a year... very considerable. The difference between human beings is not quite so obvious on the surface... they looked as though they're hard and enjoying it." Why his pre-occupation with cows? "My mother kept a herd of dairy cows, and I may say that I can tell one end from the other."

All-Round Biologist We casually referred to Prof. Haldane as a geneticist. "Don't say I'm a geneticist. I'm an all-round biologist."

He repeated this to himself several times during the conversation. He recalled his work in Britain during World War II, on the midge-borne disease which was carried by the German battleship Tirpitz. He was one of the first two people to spend 24 hours underwater in the midge-borne disease.

"It was rather frightening."

PARIS LETTER

By Maurice Carr

WHIFF OF DOOMSDAY

BETWEEN cause and effect, there is often an unpredictable, not to say funny, relationship. That is the case with the French. Overmuch salt, however, can easily spoil the broth that Balzac called the Human Comedy.

Because of the troubles in Algeria, it has surprisingly become dangerous in Paris nowadays — dangerous to life and limb — to share an apartment building with a neighbour who professes liberal opinions and who has some claim to distinction in public life. The premises are liable to be wrecked by plastic bombs set off by Algerian francophone terrorists; and not only the intended victim, but anybody who happens to be around may get hurt.

It can even be a nuisance to live in one street with nice people. The other night, for instance, your correspondent was roused from his slumbers by a thunderclap not a majestic one from the heavens, but a mean, man-made explosion. The plasticisers had paid a visit just across the boulevard to M. Hubert Beuve-Méry, editor of "Le Monde." Rather, the bomb was addressed to him, by mistake it hit the damaged neighbor's doorstep. Little errors like that will occur.

Every time a bomb goes off a well-established procedure followed. Investigations are carried out. The debris is removed; and a policeman is posted on permanent guard duty outside the damaged building.

Today the French — not only the Government, but the nation — are something with bitterness against the Kremlin as never before, yet are careful to pay due honour to the Soviet exhibition which opened its gates here this week.

True, there is the question of reciprocity in involving the French in the Soviet exhibition in Moscow. But both these shows would be off by now if passions were not dampened by the threat of a latter-day atomic Deluge, which will not even go down into history, for no one will be left to record it.

Macabre Entertainment A year ago, when Mr. Khrushchev took his shoe off and banged his desk with it at the U.N. General Assembly, everybody here was vastly amused. Now that the Soviet leader has as it were lifted his shoe with nuclear rockets, the entertainment has become grim, macabre.

At a cocktail party yesterday, I overheard this snatch of conversation between two French workers. "Maybe this is going to open the eyes of our Communists," said one, to which the other replied, "It's more likely to close the eyes of all of us, forever, amen!"

The long-standing conviction of the Russians that the French or anybody else, still prevails; but it is qualified by deep concern lest the Soviet A-bomb rattling performance provoke an accidental detonation.

Must Berlin, epicentre of two world wars, become the pretext for a third one that will wipe the human species off the face of the earth? The prospect is too perverse to contemplate. Yet the worst may happen if neither side will give way. On the other hand, the West cannot survive to intimidate the Kremlin for that would in the long run ruin rather than save the chances of peace.

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Throughout the war he was engaged in underwater research. It happened to make a breakthrough in genetics 30 years ago... first to give more or less an accurate measurement of the mutation rate of human genes. But for the past 30 years he had not done any "real work" in human genetics. They were very kind to invite me to be president of the conference.

Tribute to Israel Meaning on the advance of human physiology (we had reminded him of his first book, written as an undergraduate, a collection of imaginative predictions on the future of science, in which he foresaw biology as the dominating science, somewhat at the expense of physics). Yes, I understood physics, he said, but not plants and animals. He spoke of the great improvement in human health. And then he said, "You have a very great man here... (Prof.) Saul Adler, especially as regards the tropics. A better all-round biologist than I. Many people don't realize how good he is... because he doesn't use expensive apparatus." To another question: "I know you can make great advances without expensive apparatus." Yes, he said, struck him as rich after India. "You have far better scientific apparatus here," he noted, mentioning the Weizmann Institute.

As we left him, in the late evening, two local plant-breeders appeared for an appointment. Poultry breeders were due to come later. During his stay, Prof. Haldane met Prime Minister Ben-Gurion. The main topic of discussion: Indian philosophy.

By Moir

THE final declaration of the Belgrade Conference of non-aligned countries is immediately uncommitted. But reduced to its fundamentals, was the effort made by the non-aligned nations worthwhile? What has come out of it?

The Belgrade Declaration falls into two parts. One deals with what is known as the north-south division; the line between the dominating countries of Europe and those which were once, or still are, dominated; between the rich and the poor; between the militarist bloc and the weak nations; between those who want military bases and those who want them removed from their soil.

The second part deals with the east-west division: the cold war. It is important to understand that the Belgrade Conference reflects a growing feeling that the time has come to box the political compass, to switch international tension from its heavy concentration on the east-west conflict, towards the dangers of a north-south conflict.

Not surprisingly, the Declaration speaks much more clearly along the north-south line than along the east-west line. Its formula for the settlement of international questions is brave and worthy, but not very concrete. That is because it is more concerned with method than with particular solutions. Its method is negotiation and its channel is the United Nations. On this, it is very firm indeed.

Turning to the particular issues, the Declaration skirts over most of the crucial ones. On Germany it makes no statement at all. It skirts because many of the participants (particularly the UAR and the Arab League countries) were opposed to a

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I refer to the claims of former concentration camp inmates whose health has been permanently impaired. Most of these people are bona fide claimants. They have to be medically examined by a number of German doctors, appointed and possibly also paid by the German restitution office. Most of these doctors are doing their work judiciously and with understanding.

Some, however, seem to see their chief task as trying to safeguard what they suppose to be the best interests of the German authorities, while a priori suspecting the Nazi victims of trying to filch unjustifiably earned monies. They thus almost invariably tend to discount, partially or fully, the patients' symptoms, and as a matter of principle only grant the lowest possible disability rate even to obvious invalids.

Professional solidarity may perhaps, so far, have inhibited the Israel Medical Association from intervening, but cannot so impartially exercise a modicum of supervision over the practice of some of these German appointees? I should like to put a number of facts at such a body's disposal and there may be other people to bear me out.

Yours, etc. WALTER PICK, Jerusalem, July 17.

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All Hama (Mamam) congratulates the Belgrade Conference for being outspoken on world affairs and for refusing to subscribe to the UN Charter and resolution adopted concerning the restoration of Arab rights in Palestine in accordance with the U.N. Charter and resolution should serve to invite the Arabs to the conference table without threats or preconditions.

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## The Non-Aligned

Belgrade Declaration Shows Belief in U.N.

By COLIN LEGUM

Special to the Jerusalem Post

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## MARGINAL COINVENT

## HAPPY NEW YEAR

By Fay Doron

THIS is the time of year when the poet's lot is not a happy one. Day by day, as Rosh Hashana draws closer, their brown leather satchels grow heavier and bulkier, weighed down and filled out with thousands of New Year cards of all shapes and sizes.

SURVEYING the variety of greeting cards on sale, however, one is forced to the conclusion that only the poet can be happy about them, revenue-bearing as their dispatch through the mails must be.

For if the standards of taste and aesthetics revealed in many of these cards have anything to do with the prospects for the coming year, one can be nothing less than appalled by the hideousness of what awaits us, assuming that the law of supply and demand operates in this as in any other field, one wonders who buys most of the cards on display outside the General Post Office in Jerusalem, for example.

WHO, for instance, would choose to send as a medium of greetings on the occasion of our Holy Days a card showing a bathing beauty in an abbreviated swim-suit languidly waving an arm above her head. Were the legend on the card to read: "Having a wonderful time. Wish you were with me," one could either take it or leave it. But the message is the traditional "Shana Tova." It seems to one observer, at least, that our orthodox activists would be better occupied in protesting against such a card being on public sale than in praying ostentatiously for protection against the evils of Youth Aliya.

While no one can have anything against the excellent sentiments involved in sending a greeting card showing a cheery girl soldier or a tense-faced young pilot apparently gazing ardently skywards in search of Gagarin and Titov, one can

deprecate the work of the artist who conceived the original drawings. Again, though the sentiments are once more exemplary, who could possibly want to receive a picture of a singularly anachronistic-looking family, their old-fashioned garments decorated with a sprinkling of silver dust, reminiscent of a Christmas tree, or the pair of loopy-looking deep into one another's eyes. There are numerous other designs available, many of them hallowed by long usage, displaying various ritual objects such as Shifrei Torah, a Shofar and so on. Again, one cannot complain of the sentiments — only of the artistic way in which they are presented.

Where are the charming cards, drawn and printed in Israel, which one daily receives from friends abroad at this season? The series of Israel wildflowers, for example, which is sold in aid of Youth Aliya.

SURELY it is high time that a society for the protection of good taste be established in this country. Even accepting the dictum that there can be no argument about matters of taste, some cardinal principles could be elaborated at least as guiding lines for commercial interests. The New Year card showing the bathing beauty is an offence against both aesthetics and common decency. While normally opposing censorship of any kind, I cannot help but feel that here is a field of activity for a government department about which something was heard some months ago — a division of the Ministry of Education (after all, also the Ministry of Culture) — which set out to try and do something about our civic manners and behaviour.

PERHAPS at this stage the only thing to do is to extend to all and sundry one's own sincere wishes for a year of peace, happiness and better taste. Jerusalem, Sept. 8.

Reader's Letter

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## Dr. Johnson's Lonely Mission

### U.N. Falls Back on Hopes of 'Political Solution'

**By Dvora Kaplan**

...the great importance of its responsibility of meeting this autumn a result that will make a constructive contribution to solving the refugee problem. This was emphasized by the Assistant Secretary of State for Middle Eastern Affairs in his recent testimony to the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.

failure of the Commission's comprehensive efforts in 1951 has not disappeared. On the contrary, it has grown stronger in the intervening decade. For now it is not only in 1951 that the world sees only one way of solving the Arab-Israeli conflict and with it the refugee problem. This is now to be corrected by the "take" of 1947, as the

President Gamal Abdel Nasser, said at the U.N. September 27, 1960.

**Revealing Reports**

... for the refugees them-  
... those stepchildren of  
Arab states who were  
... on the altar of a  
... goal that the Arabs  
... failed to achieve on the  
... in 1948 but have  
... istently continued to pro-

for 13 years, time has  
own itself to be an en-  
gaging ally.

The 1956 UNRWA report  
already noted that a large  
number of refugees of the  
seasonal and property-  
less classes had estab-  
lished themselves in the Arab  
world and that many others  
found full-time or part-  
work.

Even more enlightening in

respect are certain re-  
from Arab sources.  
Lebanese daily, writing  
his subject, in 1959, said:  
of the 150,000 refugees who  
need, not more than 15,000  
still in camps. Taking  
account a natural increase  
15,000, we may conclude  
150,000 refugees have been  
erbed in Lebanon and have  
some an integral part of her  
abitants, her society and  
economy. Yet we "reject"

We can see, as the years  
by, that this (integration)  
materializing automatically,  
since it is unnatural that

15 years of exile the refugees should continue to live without roots, neither is it natural that they should continue to remain beyond the pale of human society."

The U.N. can certainly accelerate this natural trend by adopting for the Arab refugees the same policy that is followed with refugees generally. — *Editor*

We live in an era which

for angels who are afraid to tread. The need in this region is to turn the Justice Agreements into treaties, if the artificiality of the perpetuated tragedy of Arab refugees is to be ended.

Dr. Johnson's lonely image lead us across the threshold of a period that will see the beginning of the end of palliatives.

**Vehicles**

ARE buying or selling a  
consult AUTOTRADE, 8 Re-  
Allenby, Haifa, Tel. 66368.

PRICES. Used cars bought  
sold, "SHEKEM," 9 Rehov  
Lech David, Jerusalem, Tel.

**SILKE** 1955 American Mo-  
station Wagon 42,500 miles,  
make bed, 6 cylinder eco-  
11,19,500. Paul Kopp,  
A.A., Jerusalem.

**KHALL** Velox, excellent  
ion, 1968, for sale. Phone  
Tel Aviv.

**BRETTA** TV 175 1960, for  
dollars. Contact Imme-  
Silberman, 11 Patai, Ra-  
Aviv.

**SALE** 1968 Plymouth Plaza  
or, safe, 41,000.

SALE: Appoy Canadian  
1957, 8 Chevov Kaplan or  
1958 22303, Tel Aviv. In-  
teresting purchasers must make  
in writing.

SALE: Ford Thames 1000,  
excellent condition, no  
1. Appoy: Goodmann, Beth  
Tel. 8008, Natanya.

**V FIAT** 114,900 includ-  
ing taxes, com-  
ing 4-seater. Proskauer, 14  
Tikva Road, Tel Aviv,  
66291.

**SALE** Dauphine Perfect  
100, low mileage. Write  
212, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

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**Miscellaneous**

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**REFLOCS** hair banished  
nently with Pasta Depilo.  
ar on request. Depilo La-  
beries, Ramat Yahel.

=====

**Swiss Commercial**

**Swiss Commercial  
Clerk**

28 years of age  
experience in international  
trade and industry  
languages: German, English,  
French, seeks position in  
ISRAEL.  
Please write to  
JOSEF MEIER, Haidanger-  
str. 12, Winterthur 2,  
Switzerland.

00000000000000000000000000000000

FREE buying or selling  
consult AUTOTRADE, 8  
Allenby, Haifa, Tel. 65  
PRICES. Used cars for  
sold, 'SEKEM,' 9 R  
Nach David, Jerusalem,  
SLEE 1955 American  
station Wagon 43,500 m

12,800. Paul K  
A. Jerusalem.  
HALL, Velox, excel  
tion, 1966, for sale. Ph  
Tel Aviv.  
BETTA TV 175 1960,  
dollars. Contact im  
y Silberman, 11 Patai,  
Aviv.  
SALE 1966 Plymouth F  
for sedan. Apply Cana  
ssy, 8 Rehov Kaplan

**SALE** Ford Thames  
excellent condition.  
Apply: Goodmann, 1  
Tel. 9008; Natanya.

**Miscellaneous**

**REFUGEE hair** banished  
suddenly with Pasta De  
ar on request. Depile  
series, Ramat Yshai.

**SWISS Commercial Clerk**  
29 years of age  
experience in international  
trade and industry  
languages: German, English  
French, seeks position in  
**ISRAEL**  
write to

14. Winterthur, Switzerland.



# BUILDING STANDARDS HIGHER — BUT SO ARE PRICES

By Our Economic Editor

**H**AVIER immigration bringing in its wake increased demand for housing, which has already aroused a heated public discussion of priorities in allocating a scarce labour force. On the other hand, economists claim that investments—i.e. largely building activity—should be checked, in order to prevent inflation from gathering force. A review of recent trends in our building industry is therefore of interest, and fortunately new data have been published in this respect which give us more insight into the development of this vital sector.

The one impression one gets from these data is that there exists a fairly definite relation between the aggregate volume of investments in this country and the amount invested in housing.

The reason for this is not directly related to the expansion of agriculture, industry or transport. In some cases, as in development areas, new dwelling accommodation may be required for the staff and workers of new enterprises, but the usual practice has been to erect the houses first—providing in the process temporary employment on site for the newcomers; fixed industrial enterprises came later.

Moreover, the development areas account even now for a rather small portion of the total housing.

Nor can the cause be traced to loans allocated from the government budget, the importance of which has steadily decreased. In 1957 public funds allocated for residential building accounted for 28 per cent of the total amount of long-term financing provided from public sources; in 1960 the figure was 21 per cent. Largely as a result of this decline, the share of public finance in the total investment in housing dropped from 52 per cent to 28 per cent, i.e. decidedly below the general average.

However, this has had a marked effect on the said relation, which oscillated by about 30 per cent in the years 1957-1959, declined slightly (to 25 per cent) in 1960, and has presumably recovered in the current year.

It would be intriguing to know whether the government's economic planning actually aims at stability in this respect, or whether it all comes about as a spontaneous result of the country's economic mechanism. Should this be the case, one may yet find in housing a ready lever for regulating the country's investment total—a function it actually fulfils in a developed economy. However, if this line of reasoning is taken in earnest, one must

also beware of tampering with housing activity, or else investments in other fields may also be affected unless special precautions are taken to forestall such an influence. One need not enlarge upon the topicality of this approach at a time when scores of millions are being raised with the intention of channeling them into this sector.

On the other hand, one should not confuse housing activity with general building, even though residential construction still constitutes the most important part of it, accounting for about one-half of the total. In 1960, investments in housing amounted to IL2,000m., but another IL2,300m. was invested in various industrial, agricultural, transport, hotel, office and other buildings and earth-works. The data concerning

Building activity (including earth works)		1957(a) 1958(b) 1959(c) 1960(d)	
Economic purpose		IL millions	
Housing		778	774
Agriculture		79	80
Industry		15	28
Electricity		15	28
Power		21	14
Transport (incl. pipelines)		28	29
Hotels and other		28	29
Public buildings		55	60
Other		14	21
Total		1,024	1,053

a) 1958 prices. b) current prices. c) estimates.

This breakdown also indicates the part of building activity directly connected with productive projects. In 1960 it may be estimated at IL2,000m., i.e. somewhat less than a third of the total, which figure includes even hotels, roads and bridges.

At this juncture the non-building components of investment should also be mentioned for the sake of completeness; these are mainly equipment (concentrated in industry, transport and power) and investment in agricultural stocks (livestock, plantations, etc.). The latter reached as much as 11 per cent of the aggregate investment in 1960, but decreased to 6 per cent in 1959. On the other hand, the share of equipment in total investment has been slowly increasing—from 30 per cent in 1957 to 35 per cent in 1960, of which one quarter was produced locally.

**Investment Ratio**  
Taking the main branches involved—industry, transport, power and mining, one finds that in the four years under review the relation between investment in equipment and investment in construction moved between 2:1 and 2:3, but in view of the ill-defined nature of the concepts involved too much should not be inferred from these figures. It seems, in any case, that many an industry unit has been expanding its productive capacity without enlarging its premises, this quite apart from the possibility of

all these investments may be incomplete, for the local authorities and other bodies applying the basic statistical figures have but an indirect insight into what is actually constructed and spent but on the basis of available information one is again struck by the uniformity of the investment pattern summarized in the table above. Nevertheless, some distinct trends are apparent: a steady rise in industrial construction (partly offset by the decline in building power stations) and in the construction of public buildings and hotels. The steadiness of agricultural spending is also of interest in view of the decline of investments in this sector, but one may assume that it reflects the speedier pace at which the major irrigation projects are being executed.

increasing output by making full use of the existing machinery.

Turning now to residential construction, we find two major trends operating in the period under review: a shift from public housing intended for new immigrants to private building activity; secondly, a rise in the cost of a dwelling unit, due partly to the increase in building costs but mainly to higher dwelling standards.

According to the Bank of Israel, the total area of residential buildings started was 2.3m. sq. metres in 1958 and 2.5m. in 1960. However, the real volume of buildings in the past year was higher than indicated by that comparison, because many houses begun in 1959 (when starts were only completed a year later, because of flagging demand. Be it as it may, immigrant housing accounted for 1.2m. sq. m. in 1957, and for only 0.3m. sq. m. in 1960, i.e. 13 per cent of the total area started in the year. On the other hand, non-immigrant housing financed by public sources doubled over that period (to 0.4m. sq. m. in 1960), and private housing (i.e. without public funds) increased from 0.85m. to over 1m. sq. m. Significantly, this trend continued in the first half of the current year, when the share of private building in the buildings started rose to over one-half of the total. It is also of interest that less than half of the immigrant housing was for newcomers;

the rest was actually rural housing and permanent housing erected in order to do away with makeshift.

The above development has been even more noticeable in the amounts invested, for the sum spent per metre of floor area in a private flat is of course higher than in a public tenement. Of particular interest, however, is the increase in investment per sq. m. of floor area even in immigrant housing—from about IL1,000 in 1957 to about IL1,500 in the last two years, of which only a small fraction can be explained by the rise in costs.

**High Standard**  
There is no doubt that the housing put up is on the whole of a fairly high standard of comfort. An inquiry made in November 1959 revealed that 88 per cent of Israeli families (92 per cent of urban families) had electricity, 75 per cent

computed by private building contractors, the price of the apartments built—without the land—averaged IL2,340 per room in the first quarter of 1961. It stood at IL2,000 in Tel Aviv, and at even more in Haifa and Ramat Gan. In addition there was the land, which worked out an average of IL2,000 per room, the range being less than IL1,000 in smaller towns to IL4,500 in Tel Aviv. All the data available indicate that both pure building costs, and land costs, have risen substantially in the past few months.

Means of cutting rising building costs may be found in mechanization—like use of prefabricated walls in these experimental homes being erected by the Maabot factory in Sderot.

Photo by Hani

## Haifa Gets Second Polyester Plant New Uses For Strong Light Material

By YACOV ARDON  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

**A** NEW plant opened in Haifa yesterday making polyester, a substance that has had a spectacular rise after technicians hit upon the brilliant idea of reinforcing it with glass fibres in a material similar to the junction of cement with steel rods. Fibreglass-reinforced polyester, FRP for short, has been used in a variety of ways, from a serious competitor to steel. It is lighter, in several respects just as tough, resists abrasion and corrosion better, is more resilient and smooth, insulates well and can be made translucent permitting 80 per cent of daylight to seep through, and it can be made colour-fast.

The new material is used in growing quantities instead of steel, timber and other types, especially lifeboats, missile components, motor-car bodies, crash helmets, ball-balls, roofing and slide-walls, windows, skylights, barnacles, even furniture, are nowadays made of FRP.

In Israel too the consumption graph shows a steady rise. By far the largest consumer is the Autocon Company, which makes all its busia models from FRP. Several plants throughout the country already make FRP, but because of their superior insulation, they lose less heat and thus save fuel. And they do not chip.

At Maabot, Beersheba has been making polyester resin for over two years under a know-how licensing agreement with a British firm. The Haifa plant, the second in the country, belongs to Ayalon and Etzioni, and will operate under a similar technical assistance agreement with another British chemical firm. Projected output is 150-200 tons for the first year.

**New Products**  
Ayalon and Etzioni, founded in 1957, started off with the production of chemicals and equipment for water treatment. Another department began applying the new fibreglass-reinforced polyester to the manufacture of a variety of building materials, boats, safety helmets and other industrial consumer items.

The two directors, who are both chemical engineers graduated from the Technion, tried to develop their own polyester resin, but a pilot plant they set up without outside help. First they ran up against supply difficulties. Polyester is made from several substances of which two are the most important: phthalic acid and propylene glycol, a petro-chemical. World output of phthalic acid lagged behind demand in 1958-60, and various polyester producers had first claim on the limited supply. Only recently did output go up enough to satisfy all the new comers in the queue, and the world market price of phthalic acid went down from \$400-700 a ton to \$250.

The technique of making polyester is described in any textbook, but the actual production process is as best with secret and subtle tricks as the baking of a good cake by a standard recipe. This is why Ayalon and Etzioni Ltd. concluded a technical guidance agreement with the British firm.

Employees of Ayalon and Etzioni easily carry polyester, both hot and cold.

resin costs \$300-500 c.i.f. The two Israeli plants offer a ton at IL2,800-2,900, including nearly 50 per cent in excise and duties. A dollar of added value costs them about IL2.80, which keeps the price of Israeli-made polyester at an international level.

Photo by Hani

reason for this trend—which seems to run counter to the prevailing notion of discrimination against new immigrants and non-Europeans—should be investigated. Over 67 per cent of families (62 per cent of urban ones) were found to own their dwellings in 1959, and the figure may have risen to two-thirds or more by now. In fact, a good deal of the recent boom in private housing is due to the prevalent ambition to acquire a piece of property of one's own and thus insure oneself against the deterioration of the value of one's savings.

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The consensus attributes the reaction among others to an excess of new issues in the first three months of 1961 some IL25m. in new shares were floated or as much as in the whole of 1960. Also blamed was the fact that some companies

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Towards year's end conditions stabilized somewhat and the temporary halt called in new floatations, in order to assure the success of the Yam Hamelaah issue, appears to have benefited the market generally. The outstanding success of the Yam Hamelaah flotation, which was properly based, returned confidence to the market. These investors who have come to the market lately have apparently done so on the assumption that the Tel Aviv Market has become more stabilized. The market is undeniably healthier than a year ago, and genuine investors are at present the main force behind purchases.

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This section, too, appears to be in quite a healthy state although in index-linked bonds offers are short and even small demands cannot be matched.

After successive floatations of bonds and shares in the past two months, the coming year will start with floatations among which rights issues are prominent, and if there is no turn to the worse on the market some of them at least should be successfully placed.

By arrangement with L.L. Frenkel Bank Ltd.

General Agents: MULFORD & CO. LTD. KUPAT-AM BANK LTD.

## Production And Prices

**ECONOMIC COMMENT**

THE pattern of Mr. Horowitz's analysis and of his recommendations with regard to the rise in the volume of means of payments has by now become familiar. Should this be the case, one may yet find in housing a ready lever for regulating the country's investment total—a function it actually fulfils in a developed economy. However, if this line of reasoning is taken in earnest, one must

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Photo by Hani

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After successive floatations of bonds and shares in the past two months, the coming year will start with floatations among which rights issues are prominent, and if there is no turn to the worse on the market some of them at least should be successfully placed.

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Towards year's end conditions stabilized somewhat and the temporary halt called in new floatations, in order to assure the success of the Yam Hamelaah issue, appears to have benefited the market generally. The outstanding success of the Yam Hamelaah flotation, which was properly based, returned confidence to the market. These investors who have come to the market lately have apparently done so on the assumption that the Tel Aviv Market has become more stabilized. The market is undeniably healthier than a year ago, and genuine investors are at present the main force behind purchases.

**Dollar-Linked**  
In the linked bonds section, pre-election nervousness raised the price of dollar-linked issues. The Government, banks and companies took advantage of this to float a considerable amount of new linked issues. This market too quieted down subsequently although just as it was difficult to understand the nervousness about devaluation on the eve of the elections, it is difficult to understand now why some investors appear to be dismissing the prospect altogether.

This section, too, appears to be in quite a healthy state although in index-linked bonds offers are short and even small demands cannot be matched.

After successive floatations of bonds and shares in the past two months, the coming year will start with floatations among which rights issues are prominent, and if there is no turn to the worse on the market some of them at least should be successfully placed.

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Photo by Hani

reason for this trend—which seems to run counter to the prevailing notion of discrimination against new immigrants and non-Europeans—should be investigated. Over 67 per cent of families (62 per cent of urban ones) were found to own their dwellings in 1959, and the figure may have risen to two-thirds or more by now. In fact, a good deal of the recent boom in private housing is due to the prevalent ambition to acquire a piece of property of one's own and thus insure oneself against the deterioration of the value of one's savings.

**Two Periods**  
The past year on the market can be divided into two periods. Up to March the boom continued with prices reaching new peaks and the market absorbing very considerable new issues. Then came a reaction, and equities have dropped continually since then.

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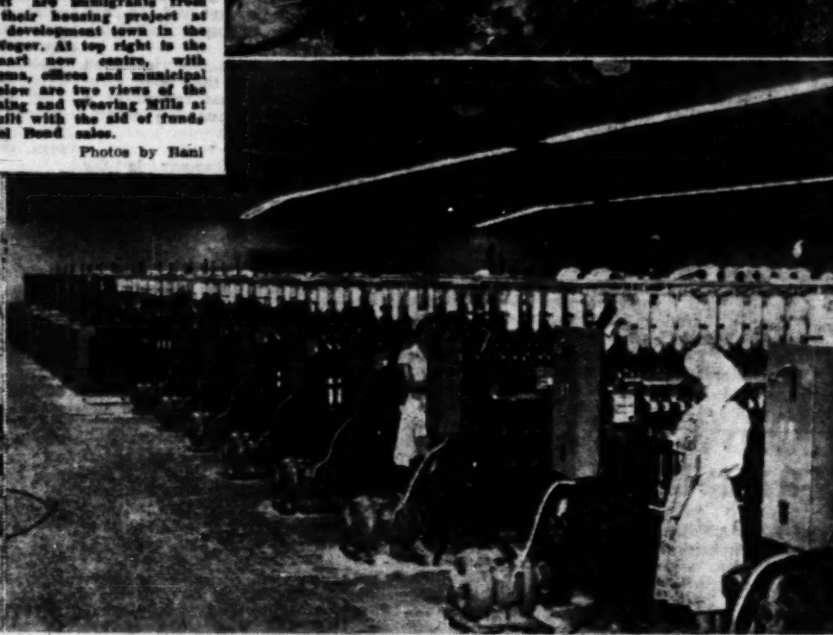
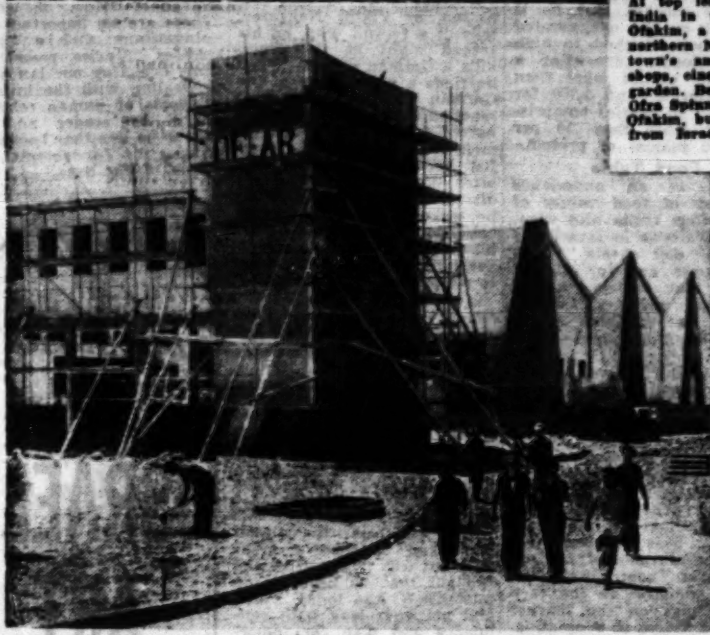


## LIFE IN A NEW TOWN



At top left are immigrants from India in their housing project at Ofekim, a development town in the southern Negev. At top right is the town's smart new centre, with shops, cinema, offices and municipal gardens. Below are two views of the Ofekim housing project, built with the aid of funds from Israel Bond sales.

Photos by Hani



## One-Man Show by Young Promising Painter—Halvey

A new star, Joseph Halvey, has appeared on Israel's art horizon. Halvey's paintings have been seen off and on at the Rina Gallery in Jerusalem over the last year, and he recently exhibited drawings at the Dugith Gallery in Tel Aviv. His first one-man show, now at the Rina, confirms an earlier impression that he is a major find.

Halvey is a 20-year-old native from Tel Aviv who until recently taught gymnastics. He has been painting without the dubious benefits of instruction since he was 20. One of the keys to the extraordinary powerful folk-art character of his paintings is that he is also a Yemenite. Another is that he is a proficient maker of paints, particularly ochres. His canvases are also beautifully primed and underpainted. I mention these details before describing the paintings themselves because they are indicative of the assurance and the capacity for taking pains that is part of the make-up of the genius, no matter how lively or volatile his expression.

Halvey is most lively and his canvases look as though they were finished only a few minutes ago — indeed, as if they were still wet.

While Halvey uses subject matter as a starting point (the show is entitled "Archaic Landscapes") his canvases are treated as overall entities that are almost quite abstract, and which rely on their luscious, vibrant painting and fantastically rich range of colours rather than on their appeal as images. Yet out of his finely attuned and integrated colour emerge figures of real hieratic quality. They have the same compelling power as North American totem and for the same genuine, folk-quality reasons. Both the "Angels" and "Oriental figures" seem to open and reveal their inward selves. Wings or arms outstretched, they are formed of brush strokes and colours

that are purely decorative, yet are capable of conveying the feeling of the subject. Colour and line and shape are not separated or complemented in Halvey's work. They are integrated, fused together in such a natural manner that one feels the work could not have been handled otherwise.

Yet Halvey never repeats himself. All the paintings in this show support the famous line that "the more things are different, the more they are the same."

His extraordinary colour sense is also part of his masterly handling of paint, over-paint, ground and the thinnest, most delicate shades next to richly laid on impasto. Palette knife, brush and wooden handle are used as fingers of the same hand. The colours are warm ochres, greens, yellows, browns and reds of lush intensity. His "Caravan" shows that he is also capable of demonstrating faultless taste in a slightly colder, bluer key.

## Sensual Drawings

The ink drawings are wholly different, as befits the technique, but also wholly complementary to the paintings. They are obviously influenced by Picasso and transfer the scene from the South of France and attic Greece to the legendary shores of the Arabian Nights, with voluptuous girls and goats. Yet they exhibit that touch of living sensuality, sense of construction and feeling for line that is rarely seen outside a Picasso show. The more subtle of the drawings evolve into a mere arrangement of lines but still retain the same sense of voluptuous beauty.

Halvey may prove to be the first of a group of painters who can truly be identified as Israeli — without mannerisms. Go and see his work while there is still time. We fear he may drown in a sea of American collectors.

MEIR RONNEN



JOSEPH HALVEY: Drowning  
Kitsch and Sentiment

THE level of decoration of Greeting Cards on the occasion of the Jewish New Year appears, with few exceptions, to be lower every season, however impossible that may seem. The rich and varied card collection of Mr. Y. Zidkoni, now on show in two rooms at the International Cultural Centre for Youth in Jerusalem, is of special interest inasmuch as it is interesting to see how much unimagined kitsch has been poured into the production of these cards over the years.

Time, however, softens some blows; the Polish-Jewish postcards of 40 years ago, printed in Berlin, are now positively touching. On the other hand, the imagination bogged at the thought of anyone 40 years hence gazing tenderly at the horrors produced here since 1948, even those depicting our heroic troops.

The Polish cards are hand-tinted photographs of warm family life: a wife kiss for the husband departing for work; a hopeful family toast to the still unmarried daughter; scenes under the marriage canopy and at the family table.

These two frames of cards

make the whole exhibition worthwhile. Also of very interest are hopeful greetings from orphanages and Talmud Torahs.

The most sentimental card is a printed cheque made out for "365 days of health, wealth and happiness" to be drawn on the Bank of Heaven.

The thousands of cards are neatly sorted out into groups — views of the country, holy places, religious articles, biblical lore and images, the shofar theme etc. Of late, there have been a few attempts by institutions and kibbutzim to produce more attractive and aesthetic cards — one of the few original ones is by Naftali Beson. There are also more commercial ones by the students of the Bezalel Art School and George Him of London. Many kitsch is represented by a lively sketch of two rabbis. Also of interest are the cards with photographs of chutzpah of the mandatory period. Today's photographs (in full colour) are chiefly of views.

We now offer an excuse for not having remembered to send cards to our friends — we can't find any nice ones. There are, however, also a few do-it-yourself ones in this show.

M.R.

## French Spoof on Caesarea

THE shooting of a 15-minute short feature on Caesarea, meant to make French audiences laugh enough to remember at least where Caesarea is, has just been completed here by French director George Fédor. It stars Haima's Mishu Asheroff as Pontius Pilate and Uri Zohar as Crassus and includes such many routines as a Ben Hur style chariot race on kibbutz hay wagons and an early Roman golf demonstration with modern machines from today's golf club.

The film, now being processed in Paris, should break new ground in promoting Israel, from what we understand from its director, Fédor, who makes documentary films for many French agencies (more recently on atomic science) rightly says film-goers will only realize

what entertains them — they are bored by travelogues and would never take the type of film turned out for fundraising purposes by institutions here and in the U.S. They may get only a little sketchy information about Caesarea," says Fédor, "but if they laugh hard enough, they will remember what they have seen when the name comes up again." Fédor's opinion is plenty of action and changes of scene, fast cutting and a funny script.

The shooting of the film has been partly financed by the Prime Minister's Office and the Caesarea Development Corporation — a French distributor will cover the processing, finishing and distribution. Hebrew and other language versions will be prepared after the film has been tried on the French.

M.R.

## New Shows in Tel Aviv

## Eli Elan

A YOUNG Canadian-born sculptor of marked talent, Eli Elan, is now holding his first exhibition in this country at the new Yehudit Gallery in Rehov Ben Yehuda.

He works in wood, stone, sheet metal and plaster, and the sculptures range from near-realistic to totally abstract.

In much the same way that Picasso and Kandinsky cast the die of much of contemporary painting, the work of Brancusi and Moore has influenced today's sculpture. Eli Elan has inherited their concepts as many other young sculptors have. But while the influences are clear (and healthy) his works are not copies or imitations.

The two extremes in the show — the most realistic and the most abstract — are the least successful. They are by no means poor, but the sculptures with literal subjects (mother and child, female forms, etc.) and abstracted executions are the most complete. They seem alive with inner energy. The totally abstract pieces, elongated and hung on the walls with celotex backgrounds, are interesting but no more than

decorative. The "realistic" heads, less clearly planned, lack character.

Aside from these latter exceptions, Elan's plastic concepts are essentially abstract. He is more interested in form than in dramatic situations or the "human condition." What he has succeeded in doing in most of the works shown is to create formal relationships that have emotional power. The pleasure experienced by the visitor when looking at these works is the most fundamental one in art: pure aesthetic enjoyment with no tricks, frank materials or sentimentalism to mar it. The bust of a woman in white stone, deceptively simple, is beautiful from every angle; the small feminine figure in curving sections of thin metal shows ingenuity in the carving and wash technique. Obviously the work of a sculptor, with the plastic contour lines well indicated, the drawings are interesting in themselves.

Elan is a serious sculptor who seems to have acquired a solid grounding in his craft. This exhibition shows he is one of the most serious sculptors in the country. His future works will deserve attention.

## Chaim Nabor

Chaim Nabor, who first began to exhibit in 1945, is showing a number of abstract paintings at the small Ezed Gallery. Working with a palette knife, he often mixes the paints on the canvas itself and while the effect is sometimes of richness at other times it is a bit messy. When his forms are more clearly defined and the compositions more carefully developed, the works hold together well and remain within the boundaries of good taste. But the larger part of the canvases seem uninspired and give the impression that the artist simply didn't care to finish them.

As a whole his woodcuts in the portfolio are more interesting than the oils. One of them, with a large fat intricate pattern, has been printed twice, each time in different colours and matted once vertically, once horizontally, and looks like two different cuts.

RUUVEN BERMAN.

ELI ELAN: "Structure."



CHAIM NABOR: "Composition."

## Birth of a Great Trio

IN our preview of the events of the First International Music Festival in Israel, we anticipated things by calling the Isaac Stern-Leonard Rose-Eugene Istomin Trio "reportedly one of the greatest trios ensembles in the world." They had actually played together as a trio for only a short period, some years ago in Chicago, though their musical associations date back much further.

Istomin first met Stern on the concert stage at the Prades Festival in 1950. He has since then played with him quite often. Rose met Stern in 1933 and Istomin in 1954. His recording of the Brahms Double Concerto with Stern and the New York Philharmonic under Bruno Walter was awarded the Grand Prix du Disque in 1957. The idea of performing as a trio at our Festival came to the three musicians spontaneously, though we should guess that Isaac Stern's drive and enthusiasm had quite a share in it. Now, after the great success of the Stern-Rose-Istomin Trio, it looks like another great combination will remain in existence for many years to come.

Isaac Stern, nearly an honorary citizen of Israel, is by now well known here. His fellow-artists are newcomers to our country. Leonard Rose, the cellist, was born in Washington, D.C. in 1918 and gave his first concert at the age of 14. At 18 he won a scholarship to the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia, where he studied with Felix Salmond until 1938. Ten years later, his teacher gave him his valuable and unique music library as a token of esteem. In the fall of 1938, Arturo Toscanini engaged Rose for his NBC Symphony Orchestra, moving him almost immediately to the first desk. After playing the first cello with the Cleveland Orchestra and the New York Philharmonic, he decided to leave



Above: Eugene Istomin. Below: Leonard Rose.



orchestra playing and quickly became a favourite soloist all over the U.S.A. He first appeared in Europe at the Edinburgh Festival in 1951. Rose, whose Jewish consciousness is strong, has since made a number of successful tours through Europe, except Germany, where he refuses to play on principle. He has many fine recordings with Columbia to his credit. In 1952 he acquired a rare Nicolo Amati cello, dated 1662, believed to be one of the finest instruments in existence. He ardently believes that chamber music offers a wonderful outlet for solo instrumentalists, and he expects his happy cooperation with Stern and Istomin to continue during the coming seasons.

He is most impressed with everything he sees in Israel — especially the beauty of Jerusalem — and hopes to follow up this first visit with many more. He will stay on after the festival as a member of the

jury of the Pablo Casals Cello Competition, scheduled to commence on September 23. Eugene Istomin, the youngest of the group — he was born in 1923 — comes from a family of professional singers of Russian origin. He began to play the piano very early and made such progress that he was able to enter the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia at 12. He spent the next four years there, studying with Misia Horowitz and Rudolf Serkin.

In 1943 he won his first major prize — an appearance as soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra, playing the Chopin F minor Concerto under Eugene Ormandy. That same fall he won the all-important Leventritt Award, playing the Brahms B-flat Concerto with the New York Philharmonic under Arturo Rodinski. That season paved his way to the major orchestras, and many appearances followed his initial success. In 1950 he was chosen to participate at the Bach Festival at Prades under the direction of Pablo Casals. Tours in Italy, Switzerland, France and Britain were followed by visits to South American States, Europe again, to South Africa and Iceland, the Far East, Australia — and always he returned to the Casals Festivals, which were transferred to Puerto Rico in 1957. He has made a great many recordings with Columbia, his repertoire ranging from Chopin Nocturnes to Beethoven, Tchaikovsky and Rachmaninoff Concertos.

The Trio will give some performances in Tel Aviv after the end of the Festival here, and then the artists will return to perform Brahms' Double Concerto and Beethoven's Triple Concerto with the Israel Philharmonic. These special concerts are scheduled to take place at the end of September in Tel Aviv and Eilat. G.V.

YOHANAN BOEHM

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# Modern Thinkers on Meaning of Judaism

By GEOFFREY WIGODER

**FAITH AND REASON:** An introduction to Modern Jewish Thought by Samuel Hugo Bergmann. Little Books, published by Israel Bible House, Jerusalem, Washington, 150 pp.

THE relationship between faith and reason constitutes one of the basic problems of religion. There are believers who surrenders themselves completely to their faith, but the human being is an inquiring animal and the proportion of mankind prepared to believe blindly and unquestioningly the premises of fundamental revelation is constantly diminishing. The sceptic demands a rational basis before he is prepared to accept any tenets of faith; but in addition there have always been thinkers who have moved in the opposite direction—believers who have nevertheless felt impelled to interpret rationalism so as to encompass it within the orbit of their beliefs. The drawback is that although faith remains constant, rationalism is fickle and changes from age to age. The inexorable and ineluctable conclusion arrived at by the scientific mind in classical times differed from those in the Renaissance period, and these differed from the truths held so confidently by our own time. And so, in every generation, believers arise who endeavour to reconcile the truths they hold rationally with the beliefs they have accepted. Thus in Jewish tradition, we find Philo trying to bridge Judaism and Platonism, Ibn Gabirol seeking a Jewish mould for Neo-Platonism, Maimonides pressing Aristotelianism into the framework of Judaism and so on. But as the particular rationalism moves out of fashion and is superseded by the synthesis becomes dated. In this book, Professor Bergmann outlines the thought of six modern thinkers who have sought to reconcile Judaism with contemporary modes of thinking, ranging from Kantianism to existentialism. In introducing them, he comments that modern man finds it difficult to understand or have faith because faith requires the ability to listen (cf. 'shema') and modern man is too busy listening. In addition, many people feel that they cannot accept the propositions of faith without surrendering their intellectual integrity.

## No Contradiction

Professor Bergmann replies that knowledge and belief are not contradictory; they belong to different universes of discourse. The true encounter is not between faith and reason, but between faith and the world. He maintains, embodying the insights of reason yet is grounded in faith, where reason and knowledge have their role and this is where the Bible comes in—because although it cannot impart faith, it can inspire faith by recounting the faith of others. The ideal world view, he maintains, embodies the insights of reason yet is grounded in faith, where reason and knowledge have their role and this is where the Bible comes in—because although it cannot impart faith, it can inspire faith by recounting the faith of others. The ideal world view, he maintains, embodies the insights of reason yet is grounded in faith, where reason and knowledge have their role and this is where the Bible comes in—because although it cannot impart faith, it can inspire faith by recounting the faith of others.

In considering the thinkers he has selected, Professor Bergmann considers two questions: how the thinker resolves the tension between faith and reason; and is there a uniquely Jewish way to God? Commencing with the thought of Hermann Cohen, Professor Bergmann distinguishes three stages in the development of his thought, starting from the supremacy of human reason and eventually moving to the conviction that God is the origin, who has created man's soul in His image. The centre shifts from man to God and reaches the duality of man and God, getting into the philosophy of dialogue. In Cohen's first stage, man's reason is logically prior to God and posits the idea of God as the most significant fact in his own ultimate ideal, but in his later thought, Cohen saw reason as created reason, and faith incomprehensible reason as part of itself.

It is worthy of note that in spite of his negative and occasionally false views on the subject (e.g. it is definitely untrue that mysticism was 'frowned upon' in the early rabbinic period), Prof. Roth considers the modern revival of kabbalistic research and posits the idea of God as the most significant fact in his own ultimate ideal, but in his later thought, Cohen saw reason as created reason, and faith incomprehensible reason as part of itself.

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But the other four thinkers considered in this book themselves accepted the goals of Zionism to the extent of settling in Palestine—they are Martin Buber, A.D. Gordon, Rabbi Kook and Dr. J.L. Magnes. Buber has made the greatest impact on world thought of all the modern Jewish philosophers. He finds God present in every relationship and in all dialogue. Man is literally God's partner and—reflecting Jewish mystical belief, especially as developed in Hasidism—releases the Divine in the world, lifting it to greater perfection. Man's knowledge of God is confirmed through dedicated action and the Divine is realized in the living relations of men.

**Religion of Labour**  
The inclusion of A.D. Gordon in this book is of particular value because his thinking is too little known. Gordon held that religion is rooted in the fundamental tension of human existence—the tension between man's cosmic isolation and his deep longing for the recovery of cosmic unity. Religion is the awareness of the absolute unity of all reality and in the religious thought or act, the soul becomes united with the world-soul. The ossification of religious form has been accompanied by the ossification of the concept of religion—but the reality of religion is the future. Nature and man are organic parts of the cosmos; Gordon maintained that man's recovery of religion by returning to nature through labour.

Like Buber, Rabbi Kook was influenced by Hasidic thought, finding the essence of holiness present in all things. But he believed that reason cannot give a picture of the whole of reality which can be grasped only through inner vision and imagination. Rabbi Kook saw the return of everything to its Divine source as the completion of a cosmic evolutionary process; he even found Darwin closer to Jewish mysticism than any other scientific concept, although he identified evolutionary force with God.

Dr. Magnes was neither a theologian nor a philosopher, but Professor Bergmann includes the story of pessimism and perplexity engendered in Magnes by the Nazi slaughter of the Jews (he even wrote to Gandhi asking for a pacifist should react to such events, but received no reply). Dr. Magnes rediscovered God through his faith, but one may be permitted to wonder why, in the case of such a discerning individual, he required mass injustice to shake his faith when the same doubts should have been engendered much earlier by the obvious and apparent injustice he doubtless encountered.

This compact and excellent little book (admirably translated by Alfred Jospe) is one of the best introductions to the 'S' Brith Hillel Foundation. (Other titles in the series are 'What is the Jewish Heritage?' by Ludwig Lewinsohn; 'The Jewish Approach' by Bernard J. Bamberger; 'The World of the Talmud' by Morris Adler; and 'Hillel and the Emergence of Classical Judaism' by Nahum N. Glatzer.) They are meant primarily for the American Jewish student, but they deserve a wide circulation among English-speaking Jews interested in their heritage and its relevance today.

**Portraits of Two Portraitists**  
By R.I.L. Werblowsky  
The present work of Jewish learning. It is not a form of escapism, as it is not an attempt to escape from the world. It is a genuine attempt to grapple with the religious problem.

For all the deceptive simplicity of its style and presentation, this is a very sophisticated and a passionately sincere one. It also abounds in striking and often happy formulations. Prof. Roth emphasizes the practical concern of Judaism for private and public moral living, and rightly insists on the fact that a continuous process of 'selective tradition' rather than a collection of texts made Judaism into what it is. His account is eminently sound and judiciously so.

Prof. Roth's book is one of the best and most stimulating of its kind. It would be ungrateful to cavil at the few factual mistakes or at the highly individual perspectives of his at times idiosyncratic but particularly its almost obsessive insistence on Jewish 'universalism' and the concomitant, perhaps a somewhat shrilly apologetic effort to play down the thoroughly national aspects of historic Judaism.

**Commendation of Religion**  
Prof. Gordis's book is less sophisticated, but it is also representative of a different tradition of portrait painting. It is written with a pleasant, breezy directness which a European reader would at times have difficulty in distinguishing from glibness. As

the main sections of the Tel Aviv Journalists' Association 20th Year Book are synopses of the Hebrew newspaper editors on the 'Press as a Public Service,' and another with Knesset Members and representatives of the public on 'Does the Press Fulfill its Social and Public Role in the State?'

Other articles in the 408 page volume deal with professional ethics of journalism, world, Hebrew and Jewish press, children's periodicals and a section on the work of correspondents in their specific fields.

The general section is devoted to the 50th anniversary of the kibbutz movement. The 'Israeli diary' is devoted to immigrant absorption, Africanism in Israel, the Eichmann Trial, Israel's film industry and the broad-casting service.

This year Haifa has a special section. The 'personalities' section includes articles on Jabotinsky, Dubnow, Frishman and Y. Cohn. The opening pages are devoted to the late Prof. Editor of 'Ma'ariv,' Shimon Klaus, who for many years was one of the Editors of the Year Book.

**LIFE IN AUSCHWITZ**  
An autobiographical work on life in Auschwitz and Buchenwald during the last six months of World War II, 'as seen through the eyes of a young Czech child,' is the story of a boy in London this month by W. H. Allen. The book, called 'Yellow Star,' is by Hans Derfler, General Secretary of the British Agudat Yisrael. The 300-page work, written in a simple, direct and unadorned style, is a strictly observed Jew and how religion affected him in the concentration camp.

**Health Book**  
MADAME LAMBERT VALLA, RICHARD YAMIN, M.D., and LAMBERT VALLA, M.D., are authors of 'The Way to Health and Longevity,' by Michael Goren, Rishon LeZion, 1961, 288 pp.

ALTHOUGH nature healing and nature cure have become fashionable and have even achieved a recognized legal status in some countries, they are still associated in the popular mind with cracks and food faddists, a picture that is, of course, encouraged by the spokesmen of official medical practice and by the idiosyncrasies of some of the extemperate representatives of this creed.

The book under review, by the veteran Israeli herbalist and naturopath, Michael Goren, states the case with abundant common sense and wit for the building up of maximum health in young and old by adhering to the principles of diet reform: fruit, vegetables, fresh air, exercise, avoidance of processed, 'devitalized' foods such as white flour and white sugar and their products.

The author is far removed from any ideological vegetarianism and is aware that there are worse things than an occasional indulgence in meat or alcohol. But he is insistent on the exaggerated importance attached to high protein foods, advocating a daily diet of not more than 2,500 calories (and 1,500 for elderly or ill people) comprising not more than 10 per cent (60 grams) of protein.

Food Table  
There is an abundance of tables of food values of the various fruits and vegetables available in Israel and detailed diet sheets which detail once and for all the notion that variety, wholesomeness and sufficiency cannot be attained on a menu of fruits and vegetables.

The author is well aware of the complicated psychological background to 'miraculous' recoveries ostensibly attributed to change of diet and that the element of faith and even the patient's delight in the healer's preoccupation with his aches and pains sometimes all-important. But this does not invalidate the general rules of healthy living in contradistinction to the addition to the very latest drugs on the market as the antidote to overeating, bad eating, the stresses and strains of modern life which tax the natural adaptability of the body.

Point. This is altogether one of the most readable health books that has come off the press in Israel in recent years.

**Round the Bookshops**  
And favourite enemy at the time. That devil-may-care bravado drove him to fantastic escapades in New Guinea and the Far East, to steal diamonds from a woman who taught him love, and to carry on innumerable love affairs involving vast payments of alimony and other costs. It made him the screen hero of Douglas Fairbanks, Senior. It also enabled him to produce, just before his death, one of the most delightful of all autobiographies, 'My Wicked, Wicked Ways' (Pan 3.6d.).

Unlike so many of the Hollywood stars who plunged down the ladder through drink and sex, Flynn made no apology for his vices and did not totter bleary-eyed into religion.

Many of his stories are against himself, told with the wry twist of an indomitable Australian humour. The early chapters, dealing with his New Guinea experiences, are superb.

**OAKLEY Hall's Warlock**  
(Pan Giant, 3.6d.) is an ambitious Western which depicts character and deals with philosophy, apart from giving the reader the vicarious excitement of imagining himself quick on the draw. It manages to achieve its aim of presenting the characters of the Wild West as if they belonged to some Greek or Shakespearean tragedy. It is the only book of its kind that I recall in which people mind being shot. There are two fine, contrasted characters.

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The two first volumes of Dr. Elihu Porat (Parsky) on the Middle East, their economic, political and social life in the past and present. The material has been taken from a child's and his tendencies and his physical and emotional development. The author advances opinion and advice as to how to educate him.

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**One-Sided View of B-G**  
In New Biography  
By PHILIP GILLON  
R.S. FIGHTER OF GOLIATH by Gertrude Samuels. Crowell, York, £1.50.  
INGATHERING by Robert Gass. Golden Bell Press, \$4.50.

GERTRUDE Samuels, a staff writer and photographer of 'The New York Times,' makes no pretence of objectivity in her study of Israel's Premier. She adores him far beyond the other side of ideology—a rather welcome fault, perhaps, in these days when so many Israelis seem determined to minimize Ben-Gurion's achievements. And yet we cannot feel certain that this rather naive equation that Ben-Gurion equals Israel really does him justice. Adulation may be a damaging as envy.

In the first place there is no effort at any perspective: it is all Ben-Gurion, he is the only David to defy all those Philistine giants. Weismann, Berl Katznelson and the others render him homage from a shadowy background, but never dare to strut across the front of the stage. The spotlight is reserved for David and his allies.

Little effort is made in this hero-worship to evaluate the personality or character of this extraordinary man. Ben-Gurion is far more complex character than Miss Samuels realizes. He would not have survived in the vicious infighting of Israeli politics if he had been only a starry-eyed seer. He has proved himself time and again to be a tough, adroit, obstinate politician, capable of counting noses as well as stars.

**Hebrew...**  
THE 1960 prize-winning volume of poetry, 'Lele Le'an' by Yehuda Offen, has been put out, with their usual good taste, by Eked, Tel Aviv, illustrated by Yehuda Bacon (58 pp.). The poet's doubts, longings, fears and hopes are made into short, sensitive stanzas, the beauty of which are revealed only after several readings, since most are of a deceptive simplicity.

One of Offen's most outspoken qualities, a thread going through many poems, is his wish and need to be alone; another is the agonizing question whether 'everything isn't perhaps a mistake.' Doubt in a different form finds its best expression in 'Agonistic Prayer': 'Gather my doubts my God! I am a sign! That thou art not! And grant me the power to bear/Thy not being.'

A series of three adventure stories, involving a trio of Frenchmen and containing all the necessary ingredients of journalism, world, Hebrew and Jewish press, children's periodicals and a section on the work of correspondents in their specific fields.

The general section is devoted to the 50th anniversary of the kibbutz movement. The 'Israeli diary' is devoted to immigrant absorption, Africanism in Israel, the Eichmann Trial, Israel's film industry and the broad-casting service.

This year Haifa has a special section. The 'personalities' section includes articles on Jabotinsky, Dubnow, Frishman and Y. Cohn. The opening pages are devoted to the late Prof. Editor of 'Ma'ariv,' Shimon Klaus, who for many years was one of the Editors of the Year Book.

**LIFE IN AUSCHWITZ**  
An autobiographical work on life in Auschwitz and Buchenwald during the last six months of World War II, 'as seen through the eyes of a young Czech child,' is the story of a boy in London this month by W. H. Allen. The book, called 'Yellow Star,' is by Hans Derfler, General Secretary of the British Agudat Yisrael. The 300-page work, written in a simple, direct and unadorned style, is a strictly observed Jew and how religion affected him in the concentration camp.

**Health Book**  
MADAME LAMBERT VALLA, RICHARD YAMIN, M.D., and LAMBERT VALLA, M.D., are authors of 'The Way to Health and Longevity,' by Michael Goren, Rishon LeZion, 1961, 288 pp.

ALTHOUGH nature healing and nature cure have become fashionable and have even achieved a recognized legal status in some countries, they are still associated in the popular mind with cracks and food faddists, a picture that is, of course, encouraged by the spokesmen of official medical practice and by the idiosyncrasies of some of the extemperate representatives of this creed.

The book under review, by the veteran Israeli herbalist and naturopath, Michael Goren, states the case with abundant common sense and wit for the building up of maximum health in young and old by adhering to the principles of diet reform: fruit, vegetables, fresh air, exercise, avoidance of processed, 'devitalized' foods such as white flour and white sugar and their products.

The author is far removed from any ideological vegetarianism and is aware that there are worse things than an occasional indulgence in meat or alcohol. But he is insistent on the exaggerated importance attached to high protein foods, advocating a daily diet of not more than 2,500 calories (and 1,500 for elderly or ill people) comprising not more than 10 per cent (60 grams) of protein.

Food Table  
There is an abundance of tables of food values of the various fruits and vegetables available in Israel and detailed diet sheets which detail once and for all the notion that variety, wholesomeness and sufficiency cannot be attained on a menu of fruits and vegetables.

The author is well aware of the complicated psychological background to 'miraculous' recoveries ostensibly attributed to change of diet and that the element of faith and even the patient's delight in the healer's preoccupation with his aches and pains sometimes all-important. But this does not invalidate the general rules of healthy living in contradistinction to the addition to the very latest drugs on the market as the antidote to overeating, bad eating, the stresses and strains of modern life which tax the natural adaptability of the body.

Point. This is altogether one of the most readable health books that has come off the press in Israel in recent years.

**Round the Bookshops**  
And favourite enemy at the time. That devil-may-care bravado drove him to fantastic escapades in New Guinea and the Far East, to steal diamonds from a woman who taught him love, and to carry on innumerable love affairs involving vast payments of alimony and other costs. It made him the screen hero of Douglas Fairbanks, Senior. It also enabled him to produce, just before his death, one of the most delightful of all autobiographies, 'My Wicked, Wicked Ways' (Pan 3.6d.).

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Many of his stories are against himself, told with the wry twist of an indomitable Australian humour. The early chapters, dealing with his New Guinea experiences, are superb.

**OAKLEY Hall's Warlock**  
(Pan Giant, 3.6d.) is an ambitious Western which depicts character and deals with philosophy, apart from giving the reader the vicarious excitement of imagining himself quick on the draw. It manages to achieve its aim of presenting the characters of the Wild West as if they belonged to some Greek or Shakespearean tragedy. It is the only book of its kind that I recall in which people mind being shot. There are two fine, contrasted characters.

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**Cornerstones in the Structure of Life**  
ENZYMES—VITAMINS—HORMONES  
By Dr. ISAAC ASHIMOV  
Translated by A. Dornikow

In simple language and a popular form the author presents an outline of the basis of life: enzymes, vitamins and hormones and their functions in the human body. The book, suitable for reader into one of the elusive secrets of creation, the secret of our own body, and describes its organization and operation. A wealth of pictures and drawings add much explanatory value.

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## New Brace Shop Aids Disabled

By a Special Correspondent  
DEVELOPMENT in the field of brace-making has been slow ever since the first authenticated use of splints in Egypt about 2,700 B.C.E. Today the higher the surgeon's demands, the more exacting the problem of precise mechanical production in the making of braces.

The necessity for this close coordination was one of the reasons for an interesting experiment started in Jerusalem about a year ago. A brace shop—a specialized, non-profit workshop producing orthopaedic instruments and appliances for the physically handicapped—was established at the Alyn Hospital for crippled children in Katamon. The money to start it was invested by the Hadassah Medical Organization, Hasmid-Polio and Alyn, which also jointly maintain and manage it.

**Artificial Muscle**  
A striking new development in this brace shop is the production of an artificial muscle which enables a completely paralyzed hand to be moved. This muscle is in essence a balloon which grows shorter when it is filled with gas. The amount of gas entering the balloon is controlled by a valve attached to a part of the patient's body which functions, such as his neck, knee or toes. This appliance is of great importance in aiding patients with totally paralyzed hands to become independent. The process originated in Germany, where it was applied to artificial arms, and was developed in the United States for use on splints fitted to paralyzed hands. The brace shop at Alyn is the first to produce the artificial muscle in Israel.

A brace shop located at the hospital is of course of great help, for Alyn houses 85 of the most severely crippled children in Israel.

The director of the shop also visits the Hasmid fitting room in town as well as Hadassah's orthopaedic and physiotherapy department. Each appliance, even though it may look like a standard type, is made and fitted individually with great care. A plaster cast of the limb is often used as a model. The materials used include metals, plastics, leather, cloth and plaster. The latest developments are stu-



Jimmy Shaltiel at his work bench.

died and put into practice. It was not easy to find the right people to work in this brace shop. The man appointed to be its technical director was Jimmy Shaltiel, who had studied the trade in Israel and abroad; he was sent to England for further training, and worked in a similar capacity at Assaf Harofeh Hospital. It is most moving to see the patience and tenderness with which he and his assistant Mordchai, an experienced metal worker, fit an appliance on a disabled child. For the child this is always a trying time. The new appliance, if successful, may prove decisive in enabling him to move around unaided and feel independent.

**Money for Research**  
The brace shop also employs two apprentices. One of them, Abraham, a worker in leather, is an ex-patient at Alyn; he was partially crippled by polio. His training played a part in his rehabilitation. One of the difficulties facing Alyn's administration is to find suitable trades which will enable crippled children to achieve some degree of financial independence on leaving the institution. It is hoped that Abraham will be the forerunner of many more boys like him.

## TABOR

Hard Cream Cheese

"TNUVA"

for

Cannaisseurs



## NEW! OSEM Enriched Flour



With Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> & B<sub>2</sub>, Nicotin, Iron

Following the big success of OSEM SELF-RISING FLOUR known for its unsurpassable quality

OSEM ENRICHED FLOUR — the ideal flour for all cooking purposes and for yeast cakes

IT'S GOOD IT'S OSEM

WALLACE Melnik Adv.

## No Divorce for Non-Jewish Aliens

By F. S. Perles

THE far-reaching capitulations conceded by a weak Ottoman Empire to the European powers in matters of personal jurisdiction, taxation and many other fields are a matter of the past in Turkey today; but in Israel they still leave a stamp on everyday life.

Under the Capitulation system the Powers were particularly anxious that no Turkish judge should have the power to dissolve the marriage of any of their subjects; but in Mandatory Palestine an Order-in-Council promulgated in 1922 retained the corresponding provision that no civil court should have power to grant a divorce to anyone who was not a Palestinian. The Order remained in force after the inception of the State of Israel, "Israeli" being substituted for "Palestinian".

**Only Both Jewish**

The same decree made it impossible to grant a decree of dissolution of marriage to any foreign subject. The latter prohibition did not apply to Moslems, while an Israel law of 1958 extended the jurisdiction of the local rabbinical courts to Jews of foreign nationality resident in Israel — but only if both husband and wife were Jewish.

A Polish Jew and his Catholic wife, married by a civil court eight years ago, came here in 1955 and settled in a kibbutz. The husband automatically became an Israeli citizen; the wife, under our law, would have had to apply for naturalization. The marriage did not go well, and

the husband left the kibbutz with another woman. The wife wants the marriage dissolved; the husband has no objections. But no Israeli court can grant a divorce, and the way to the Polish courts is difficult and expensive. As for dissolution, an Israel District Court has the authority to grant a decree of nullity even to foreigners, but here the trouble is that the marriage was concluded in a valid manner under Polish law, to which the couple were subject at the time.

**Religious Courts Powerless**  
The religious courts are likewise powerless. Just as rabbinical courts can only deal with Jews, Catholic courts too have jurisdiction only of both parties are Catholic. While in mixed cases the Chief Justice of Israel has the power to grant jurisdiction to one of the two religious courts concerned, he cannot change the law which prohibits a religious court from granting a divorce or a decree of nullity to a foreigner, and the wife is a Polish citizen.

The only way out is to enact legislation granting our civil courts full jurisdiction in those cases of marriage and divorce that are not subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of a religious court. Under our present legal system the authority conferred on our civil courts by such legislation would be exercised in accordance with the national law of the foreigners concerned, and in cases where the two parties are of different nationality, in accordance with the last personal law to which both husband and wife were subject. They would probably remain isolated cases to which no specific personal law applies or, if it cannot be ascertained, a law to be applied by the

civil courts to such cases would have to be worked out by the Knesset.

Divorce and nullity are the only types of cases in which the jurisdiction of our civil courts is restricted at present. Claims for alimony, for instance, will be heard by the district courts even if the husband and wife are foreigners, and the court will decide according to the national law of the parties.

The party season is now commencing and our illustration shows two dresses which can easily be run up at home. On the left, for those who can wear it to advantage — not the fuller figure — a slim-fitting black sheath in velvet or wool jersey with the shortest material you can find for the yoke and sleeves. Any soft material can be gathered, as shown in the illustration on the right, into a shoestring-edged collar. In red, it would stand out among the "little black dresses" seen at any and every social occasion.

## Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

THE last week of the holidays is spent as usual in a last-minute rush preparing for school things that we all told each other we would get ready in the first week so as to avoid the last-minute rush. Son announces that he has grown out of all his shirts, that his sabbath bag has fallen to pieces, and somebody has stolen his sleeping bag. In our house things are

never lost through not having them put away, only by theft, the most frequent object of depreciation being the daily newspaper, school books, socks and odd bits of machinery.

I HURRIEDLY sew his number one to his new garments and wonder why it is that even before he puts them on his clothes look as though they have been rescued from a community rag-bag. He says that the storekeeper at school can recognize the clothes of the old inhabitants even without numbers. He, he adds with pride, are usually the shabbiest and the most disreputable.

DAUGHTER, apart from the fact that someone has stolen all her literature, is also bewailing the fact that she did not manage to do any of the preparation that was set for the holidays. However, most of her class are in the same situation so they decide to ride it out together. Small groups of them come and go discussing rumours of new and terrible teachers, impossible schedules and devastating discipline. They attend school for two hours and then get two days' holiday at once so as to accustom themselves gradually to work again.

OUR newest recruit to the academic world is our six-year-old niece Aliza who, with a determined but bewildered expression, marches from the Nursery School to Class One, accompanied by the school band, and listens intently as they are welcomed into scholastic matters by the outgoing Class One and exhorted by them to leave childish things behind now and step forward into Adulthood. Many of the parents are weeping during this ceremony. Somebody should tell them they are not losing a baby, only gaining a tyrant, but probably they will find that out for themselves.

THE children seem to be unmoved by the sentiments which have reduced their elders to tears and are more interested in examining each other's brand-new school-bags. Would like to know, as this is their very first day, with what they can be stuffed to make them bulge so. It cannot be their lunch as these are in the old nursery bags hanging from their necks. Perhaps they are just full of old newspapers for the sake of prestige.

## Your Menu for a Good New Year

By Molly Bar-David

ON Rosh Hashana every household serves honey or some other confection, in compliance with the Prophet Nehemiah's call to "Eat the fat and drink the sweet." And indeed, the "fat" too will be on table in the form of roast sheep or fowl. The head of a fish, or even a sheep's head in Oriental families, will be on the board to symbolize "that we be at the head and not at the tail" of achievement, and also to show that the New Year is the "head of the year." The first fruits of the season will be served — apples or pomegranates or dates — as a blessing on the first autumn harvest, after the finish of the summer fruits. Almost every course will have some

symbolism, from the round halibut — for a good year all the year round — to the carrot simsim, golden and coin shaped, for prosperity. Bread will not be dipped in salt but in sugar for the traditional blessing on this night. Honey cakes and special strudels will feature the fare at the table.

Fortunately we can cook on Rosh Hashana, but who wants to do that? So if you shop early and do the basic cooking on Sunday morning, you'll find that Rosh Hashana will not only give you time to attend synagogue but also to take a siesta in the afternoon and go out to friends after dinner. Keep one meal a day light and the other more festive or you'll find the delicious food a load and a burden instead of a delight to consume. Here, for instance, is what we will have.

**Roast Lamb with Mint Sauce**

To get the fullest flavour out of roast lamb, I chop up 2 cloves of garlic and mix them with 1 tsp. powdered sweet paprika, dash of pepper and a little salt and 2 tbsps. oil, and rub the joint of lamb all over. (A shoulder or leg of lamb are best for carving.)

Place the joint on a bed of sliced onions in a greased roasting pan. Begin to roast at a high heat (450) for 15 minutes and then reduce the heat to about 325. You will need about an hour for a joint of one kilo, but it is far better to have a large piece of meat and cook it longer. From time to time baste the joint until well browned on top. May be reheated before serving.

Mint sauce is made by mixing 3 tbsps. of fine white sugar with a pinch of salt and boiling in 1 cup of water, then pouring this over 3 tbsps. of finely chopped fresh mint to steep for five minutes. A half cup of wine vinegar is then added and the mixture marinated for a few hours. I add a drop of green food colour. An excellent mint sauce for lamb can be made by mixing the above with half a package of green lemon jelly powder and allowing it to set. Then break up the jelly and mix with a cupful of apple sauce. It's delicious as a fresh contrast to the lamb.

**Glazed Carrots**

Actually, what I make is not the traditional carrot simsim, but something in between: for Rosh Hashana. Slice carrots fairly thickly and just cover with water. When they are still firm but partially cooked, add honey and margarine and a little chicken-soup powder mixed with powdered ginger. I am not giving quantities because so much of this depends on individual taste — whether you like it highly gingered or extra sweet or margarine-rich or chicken-flavoured. Cook this until the carrots become glazed. Then add a grating of lemon rind and the juice of fresh lemon and remove from the stove. The flavour is truly fabulous and very festive.

**Apples and Honey**

Small individual carps (a head for each)

Chicken Soup with Mandarin

Roast Lamb with Mint Sauce

Green Peas Golden Glazed Carrots

Jelly Tray Demi-Tasse

**1st Day Luncheon**

Avocado stuffed with Grated Carrot

Gefilte Fish — Fried Fish Patties

Pea Salad — Beetroot Salad

Fruits in Season with Assorted Cheeses

Coffee with Whipped Cream and Honey Cake

**2nd Eve Dinner**

Honeyed-Fruit Cup with Pomegranate Seeds

Roast Chicken with Orange sauce

Combination Salad

Taylach and Demi-Tasse

**2nd Day Luncheon**

Broiled Grapefruit or Iced Melon

Assorted Cold Cuts

Potato Salad — Tomato Salad

Jellied Carrot Salad

Strawberry Sherbet

Strudel

**Healthy days are happy days**

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DRYGRILL fries without a drop of fat. No smoke, no odours.

THE DIETETIC PAN FOR YOUR HEALTH

A MUST IN THE MODERN KITCHEN

WALLACE Melnik Adv.

**Stuffed Avocados**

The small avocados now on the market are ideal for this dish. Halve them, remove the stone and sprinkle with lemon juice and dust with garlic powder and salt.

Carefully grade carrots, cover with bottled orange juice to which a little lemon juice, sugar and salt have been added. Allow the carrots to soak up all the juice for 24 hours in the refrigerator. Fill the cavities of avocado with the carrots and serve chilled.

**Pomegranate-Honeyed Fruit Cup**

The pomegranate seeds should be removed from the fruit and put into a strainer. Wash the seeds and shake them well to remove the juice. Mix honey with a little lemon juice or white wine and serve as a dressing on the fruit.

**Taylach**

1 cup sifted flour, 4 eggs, dash of salt, 1 cup honey, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup water, 1 tsp. ground ginger.

Sift flour and beat eggs with salt and combine to make a stiff dough. Knead until smooth. Roll out thin and cut into 3-centimetre squares. Combine honey, sugar, water and ground ginger in a large pot and bring to a quick boil, greasing the rim to prevent boiling over. Drop in one taylach at a time, reduce heat to a mild simmer and cook the taylach for 15 minutes or so until the syrup has been absorbed. Shake pot carefully to prevent burning during cooking. Turn the taylach out into a platter dusted with icing sugar and separate them before they harden.

**Pen Friends**

LETTERS ABROAD, INC., a national penfriend organization whose service is free, asks those interested in penfriends to write a letter in English to them at 45 East 63rd Street, New York 21, N.Y., U.S.A., giving full name, address, age, occupation and interests. The letter will be carefully read and then sent to an American who will write directly.

**Sweet Healthy New Year**

BEIT YITSHAK Preserves

TO ALL OUR ESTEEMED CLIENTS & FRIENDS

A Very Happy & Prosperous New Year

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SALON ONLY

11a Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel. 23808, Jerusalem.

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TO ALL OUR ESTEEM



## Bible Quiz—Pro and Con

THE Bible has become as much a part of the Israeli mystique that it was a relief to hear the iconoclast of Uri Rapp in last Friday's discussion about Bible quizzes. This discussion was first broadcast a couple of years ago, but the repeat was justified by the renewed topicality of the subject.

We all know the significance of the Bible to the Jewish people and its survival. We know that it constitutes our title-deed to the land of Israel. We know its importance for our religion, literature, history and language. There can be no doubt that the Bible should play a major role in our culture. But it is time people asked whether the attitude that has in fact developed is not exaggerated. Is there not something lop-sided about our whole primary educational system where the study of the Bible occupies so predominant a position to the almost total exclusion of all other literature, Jewish or non-Jewish?

The child of ten knows by heart the entire story of the Bible, but is totally unaware of the lasting values of Judaism or of the contributions of other peoples to civilization. The only exception is his reading primer which contains an anthology of modern Hebrew writings. The total effect is to provide a solid basis for a narrow nationalism without providing the real basis for the future unity of the Jewish people or for the development of a cultural perspective.

Mr. Rapp started his attack by opposing quizzes as a dangerous educational phenomenon leading to sensationalism and superficiality. "It makes mechanical knowledge a substitute for scholarship," he said. Then he went on to express his opposition to the exaggerated elevation of the Bible in Israel leading to its being regarded as the only cultural heritage of the Jews to the almost complete ignoring of 2,000 years of culture.

The Bible, with its negative and barbaric aspects, has become the all-end-all while Maimonides, Bahya, the Hassidim—who are all closer to us in spirit—are virtually unknown. He pleaded for a more selective approach to the Bible itself and claimed that much of the current enthusiasm was in the nature of a "crash" rather than a sober assessment.

Yitzhak Shalev was the advocate dei. He thought that it was impossible to be selective in an attitude to the Bible which had to be taken as a whole. The main point is where does it lead to—the Bible leads to the heights.

Defending the Bible quizzes, he thought the First International Quiz was the turning point in awakening people's interest. The quiz became a subject for discussion in the family, in the army, among the youth. It brought serious study to the Bible which had hitherto been removed and ignored. Though there might have been an element of sensationalism, this eventually led to some of the best reading of the Bible study for its own sake.

### Radio Review

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rael to play host in a successful international competition and was also a reminder to the world that Israel was the Land of the Bible.

The tremendous interest aroused here and abroad resulted precisely from the sporting nature of the competition. The cultural basis added a certain stature but there was never any intention to use the quiz as a substitute for scholarship. Competitive quizzes are home-made made palatable. They are a harmless and healthy amusement and if the Bible Quiz—or any other quiz—"caught on" among the youth, I think we should be happy that our youth is still so uncorrupted as to enjoy this form of amusement in preference to the deprivations and degradations which seem to be seizing the youth of so many other countries. And it is nonsense to talk of quizzes as promoting superficiality. The masses are not going to devote themselves to scholarship while the few with a scholarly bent will not be deflected by quizzes.

Mr. Rapp pointed out another positive aspect of the Bible Quiz—that it was one of the few phenomena which bring all Jewish communities in the country. Seen in an unprejudiced light, the Bible Quiz is a positive sport. It is an international game with a potential creator of goodwill—and as for the prophets of doom, may they never have anything more tragic to bewail.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Sephardi solihet tomorrow at 11.30 p.m.; Mozart Requiem (Sat. at 11 a.m.); Hage Bergmann and David Flusser discuss "Sin and Punishment" (Mon. at 5.30); Levich's "Kiss David" (Tues. at 6); Music Festival: IPO with R. Shalev and R. Shalev (Wed. at 10.30); Feature on Blau's "City of Slaughter" (Wed. at 10.30).

conducted by Safford Cape, 9.45 "Brain Trust": 10.15 "Stravinsky's Fourth" in the series of programmes about Stravinsky's compositions produced and presented by Naftali Mishory, 11.10 Solihet in Sephardi Tradition, 1.00 a.m. Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME: 4.45, 4.55, 5.05, 5.15, 5.25, 5.35, 5.45, 5.55, 6.05, 6.15, 6.25, 6.35, 6.45, 6.55, 7.05, 7.15, 7.25, 7.35, 7.45, 7.55, 8.05, 8.15, 8.25, 8.35, 8.45, 8.55, 9.05, 9.15, 9.25, 9.35, 9.45, 9.55, 10.05, 10.15, 10.25, 10.35, 10.45, 10.55, 11.05, 11.15, 11.25, 11.35, 11.45, 11.55, 12.05, 12.15, 12.25, 12.35, 12.45, 12.55, 1.05, 1.15, 1.25, 1.35, 1.45, 1.55, 2.05, 2.15, 2.25, 2.35, 2.45, 2.55, 3.05, 3.15, 3.25, 3.35, 3.45, 3.55, 4.05, 4.15, 4.25, 4.35, 4.45, 4.55, 5.05, 5.15, 5.25, 5.35, 5.45, 5.55, 6.05, 6.15, 6.25, 6.35, 6.45, 6.55, 7.05, 7.15, 7.25, 7.35, 7.45, 7.55, 8.05, 8.15, 8.25, 8.35, 8.45, 8.55, 9.05, 9.15, 9.25, 9.35, 9.45, 9.55, 10.05, 10.15, 10.25, 10.35, 10.45, 10.55, 11.05, 11.15, 11.25, 11.35, 11.45, 11.55, 12.05, 12.15, 12.25, 12.35, 12.45, 12.55, 1.05, 1.15, 1.25, 1.35, 1.45, 1.55, 2.05, 2.15, 2.25, 2.35, 2.45, 2.55, 3.05, 3.15, 3.25, 3.35, 3.45, 3.55, 4.05, 4.15, 4.25, 4.35, 4.45, 4.55, 5.05, 5.15, 5.25, 5.35, 5.45, 5.55, 6.05, 6.15, 6.25, 6.35, 6.45, 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